

## 'Israel would attack Soviet pilots'

TEL AVIV (R) — The fact that Syrian aircraft may be manned by Soviet pilots would not deter the Israeli airforce from shooting them down in combat, Israel's air chief said Sunday. Speaking in an Israeli Radio interview, Major-General Amos Lapidot voiced the hope that his pilots would never have to fight against Soviet pilots. But he added: "Our activity does not depend on the nationality of the pilots who fly against us. If there are Soviet pilots in those aircraft, we might indeed fight them and do everything possible to shoot them down." General Lapidot said the same applied to any Soviet soldiers manning Soviet-built SAM-5 missiles in Syria. "If (the missiles) were to become activated and threaten our aircraft or air activities, we should have to deal with them, whoever mans them," he said.

# Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية عربية مستقلة المنشورة من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

## PLO: Prisoner swap talks encouraging

DAMASCUS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Sunday recent attempts by the Red Cross to arrange an exchange of Palestinian and Israeli prisoners appeared to be "relatively encouraging". Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizer, official PLO spokesman, added that the PLO wrote to the International Committee of the Red Cross last month, stating its conditions for releasing eight Israeli soldiers captured by two PLO groups in Lebanon last September. These include freeing more than 5,000 prisoners and detainees held in southern Lebanon, and about 1,250 prisoners in Israeli jails. The PLO has also demanded that the Israeli authorities allow released Arabs to stay in Israeli-held territories without taking measures against them. "We have told the Red Cross more than once of our attitude and our readiness to cooperate with its mission in Damascus," Mr. Abu Maizer said.

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## Iraqi envoy hosts reception

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan hosted a reception Sunday at his residence on the 15th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution. The reception was attended by Acting Prime Minister and Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Tarawneh, National Consultative Council (INCC) Deputy Speaker Kamal Al Dajani, several NCC members, senior officials, heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in Amman and notable figures from the Iraqi community living in Jordan.

## UAE receives Syrian message

ABU DHABI (R) — Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam Sunday conveyed a message to United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan on current Arab developments. Syrian officials said, Mr. Khaddam, who arrived here earlier Sunday, delivered the message at a meeting with Sheikh Zayed at his palace at Al Ain, 160 kilometres east of Abu Dhabi. The Syrian minister was due to leave for Damascus later Sunday night, the officials said.

## U.S. plane hijacked to Cuba

HAVANA (R) — A Delta Airlines Boeing 727 carrying 100 passengers and a crew of seven was hijacked over Florida Sunday and diverted to Havana, where the hijackers surrendered to Cuban security officers. The hijackers, believed to be three men, gave themselves up shortly after landing, according to an official at Havana's Jose Marti airport. It was the seventh airliner to be hijacked in three months while flying into or out of Miami.

## Egypt receives F-16s

CAIRO (R) — A batch of 12 U.S.-made F-16 fighter-bombers joined Egypt's air force last week, bringing the number of F-16s it has in service to 24, Defence Ministry sources said Sunday. They said the 12 planes were flown to an air base in the Nile delta area by American pilots on Wednesday and Thursday.

## Kuwaiti speaker to visit Moscow

KUWAIT (R) — The speaker of Kuwait's parliament, Mohammad Al Adasani, left here Sunday for London on his way to Moscow for an official visit to the Soviet Union, the Kuwaiti News Agency (KUNA) reported. It said that Mr. Adasani, heading a seven-delegation, will have talks with Soviet officials on the Gulf and Middle East situation in addition to promoting parliamentary cooperation.

## UAE arrests 21 Iranians

ABU DHABI (R) — Security authorities in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) arrested 21 Iranians who tried to enter the country illegally during the recent Muslim 'Eid Al Fitr holiday, an Interior Ministry official said Sunday.

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## Lebanese minister says no plans for partition

# Salem urges U.S. to talk with Syria

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem Sunday described as a tactical posture the Syrian rejection of the Israeli-Lebanon troop withdrawal agreement and said Syrian President Hafez Al Assad wants direct negotiations with the United States on the issue.

Mr. Salem, leading a diplomatic team in discussions at the State Department to prepare for a visit this week by Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, also said that the Lebanese team was "developing ideas with the United States on how it can talk with Assad."

"We are trying to find a new approach to discuss withdrawal with Assad without necessarily tying it to the (Israeli-Lebanese) agreement," he said. He also urged the United States to start talks with Damascus, and continue the dialogue with the Soviet Union, in its attempts to break the stalemate on the withdrawal pact signed on May 17.

Implementation of the pact depends on a pullout of Syrian forces, but U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz recently failed to

convince Mr. Assad to withdraw his troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Salem said Syria had not "slammed the door" and had expressed interest in a dialogue with the United States and Lebanon.

### 'No partition plans'

Mr. Salem said that neither Israel nor Syria had plans to partition Lebanon and expressed optimism that foreign forces would withdraw from Lebanon in a matter of months.

"There is no serious plan on behalf of either Syria or Israel to partition Lebanon or annex any part of it," he said in a television interview.

But in Damascus Sunday, the Syrian government newspaper Tishrin accused the Lebanese

administration of seeking to partition the country and pledged support for those opposing such plans.

"We warn the Lebanese and Arab masses against the dark fate and major and bloody dangers that await Lebanon as a result of the practices of the fascist Fatah ruling regime in Lebanon," the paper said.

"It is seeking in agreement with the United States and Israel to partition Lebanon into frail statelets under U.S. and Israeli domination."

It added that the Lebanese would be given support from Syria "for what threatens them also threatens Syria directly, and those who plot against Lebanon also plot against Syria."

Mr. Salem said the Syrians wanted to use their presence in Lebanon to raise several issues, including Syria's own security after troops were withdrawn.

### 'No partial withdrawal'

Mr. Salem also ruled out negotiating a partial withdrawal, saying the Lebanese government was

(Continued on page 3)

## Lebanese violence flares again

BEIRUT (R) — A 17-hour ceasefire in Lebanon's central mountains broke down Sunday when Druze and rightist militiamen resumed artillery exchanges, security sources said.

State-run Beirut Radio, reporting a separate incident, said Israeli forces shot and killed two Lebanese following an explosion at 'Ain Aanoub village outside the capital.

The shelling was reported between four villages about 20 kilometres southeast of Beirut in the Israeli-held Shouf mountains.

A ceasefire had been arranged between factional leaders Saturday night after one and a half hours of heavy artillery exchanges in the Shouf area left one person dead and at least 12 wounded.

In the 'Ain Aanoub incident, the Israelis sealed off the village.

summoned all people over 14 years old to the main square and searched houses, the radio said.

The radio said a new ceasefire in the mountain fighting was declared after an hour and a half of heavy shelling.

The distant thud of artillery, which could be heard in Beirut during the afternoon, died down

(Continued on page 3)

## Israeli settlers demand Hebron's centre

HEBRON (R) — More than 200 armed Israeli settlers descended on this Arab town Sunday, demanding that the town centre be handed over for Jewish settlement.

The Israeli army cordoned off the area around the market where a Jewish seminary student was stabbed to death 10 days ago.

The settlers, carrying an assortment of weapons including Uzis,

Kalashnikovs and M-16 assault rifles, heard speeches calling for Israeli resettlement of the ancient town.

Soldiers looked down from rooftops. Israeli flags fluttered from houses in the deserted Arab market which militant settlers burned down the night after the murder.

Hebron, the second largest town on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, has frequently been the

scene of violent clashes between Jewish settlers and Arabs.

Arabs were nowhere to be seen in the market area Sunday. The authorities have lifted a curfew placed on the town after the murder but have refused to allow Arab merchants to reopen their shops in the market.

The settlers say this is an opportunity to open the area for a large influx of Jews.

## Baghdad urges Arab support for Arafat

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's President Saddam Hussein called Sunday for pan-Arab support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and "its legitimate leadership" against any attempt to divide it or impose control over it.

President Hussein's call in a speech marking the 15th anniversary of Iraq's Baathist-led revolution followed a three-day visit to Baghdad by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Mr. Arafat has been seeking support in his battle against rebels within his Fatah commando group, his power-base and the main faction within the PLO.

Mr. Arafat—and the Iraqi leadership—have accused Syria of

backing the rebels, a charge the Syrians have denied.

The Iraqi president said Sunday, "The weakening of the PLO cannot but serve the Zionist plans aimed at liquidating the Palestinian identity and cause."

He strongly criticised Syria, an ideological foe of Iraq, saying "this (Syrian) regime was the first Arab regime to create the method of striking Arabs with Arab weapons."

"This has begun through its intervention in Lebanon and the battles with the Lebanese and the Palestinians," President Hussein added.

Referring to policy towards Egypt, the president said Iraq was trying to develop a special relationship with "sisterly Egypt" as part of Baghdad's policy of confronting alien plans aimed at dividing the Arab Nation.

## Armenian says attacks inevitable

PARIS (R) — A prominent Armenian activist was quoted Sunday as saying Armenian guerrillas who killed six people in a bomb attack at Paris' Orly airport on Friday were sure to strike again.

Ara Toranian, Paris-based head of the Armenian National Movement, a political group which backs the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) that claimed responsibility for the Paris blast, said in an interview with the weekly newspaper Journal du Dimanche that he disapproved of the attack.

But Mr. Toranian, who escaped a bomb attempt on his life last March, was quoted as saying, ASALA leaders had been driven to "a strategy of despair."

Mr. Toranian said Turkey, accused by Armenian militants of massacring 1.5 million Armenians during World War I, had stepped

up its repressive activities over the past year. Turkey has consistently denied the massacre charge.

Asked if ASALA would strike again in the West or in France, he replied: "Turkey recently went so far as to send its army into Iraq against Armenian bases. And the West still remains silent. It seems the attacks can only recur." (ASALA vows to strike again, page 2)

Mr. Toranian was quoted as saying the only solution was for Armenian political groups to gain ground and for the Armenian cause to be recognised.

He said armed struggle was an indispensable tool for the Armenians but that it should first develop on Turkish soil.

"You can't hit innocent people, even if more than a million innocent Armenians were victims of a

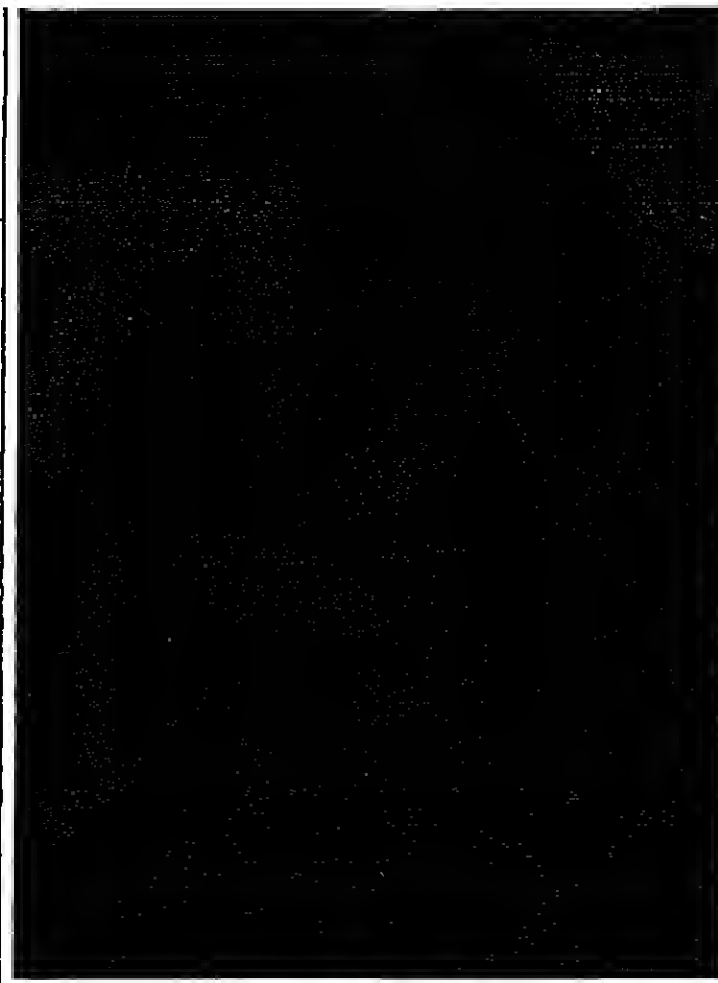
genocide that people still refuse to recognise," he said.

"Nor, for all that, should you go to war with the whole world. Even less with France, whose government has been fair with the Armenians for the past two years."

The Socialist government in France, which has one of the world's biggest Armenian communities, has condemned the alleged massacre of 1915.

Mr. Toranian was quoted as saying that seven years of guerrilla attacks aimed specifically at Turkish diplomats had changed nothing.

"In Athens, earlier Sunday, a telephone caller saying he represented ASALA threatened bloodshed in an unnamed country if two arrested colleagues were not released in three days."



ZIA IN TOKYO: Pakistani President Zia ul Haq, followed by his wife, alights from his plane Sunday after arriving in Tokyo for an official visit (A.P. wirephoto)

## Arafat meets Cuban envoy

TUNIS (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, back here from a three-day visit to Iraq, Saturday night met a Cuban mission engaged in a mediation attempt between him and Syria.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman, who has accused Syria of supporting a revolt within his own Fatah guerrilla movement, conferred with President Fidel Castro's special envoy, Minister for Cabinet Affairs Levi Farah Balmaseda, the

Palestine news agency Wafa said.

Mr. Arafat's decision to interrupt a planned tour of the Gulf states to meet the mission might indicate some progress in efforts to heal the rift, diplomats said.

Mr. Arafat, who met the mission here a week ago, thanked the Cubans for their "deserving efforts" and underlined the important role played by Cuba.

(Continued on page 3)

## Top Soviet analyst says Israel wants Druze state

BEIRUT (R) — A senior Soviet analyst was quoted Sunday as accusing Israel of planning to create a special entity or a small state for Lebanon's Druze community.

The English-language weekly magazine Monday Morning also quoted Igor Belyayev, head of the foreign policy department in the Soviet weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta, as saying the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal accord could be described as "an act of downright violence."

Mr. Belyayev added: "Lebanon is being torn to pieces in front of everyone's eyes. It was forced at

gunpoint to agree to these capitulatory accords with Israel."

He indicated Moscow would not object to a settlement from Washington if it were just: "An overall settlement with the participation of all the interested parties, including the PLO."

Commenting on the struggle between rightists and the Druze in the mountains, where militiamen of the two groups have clashed repeatedly, Mr. Belyayev said he believed that "no small role... is played by Israeli provocations and schemes."

## Arafat wants PLO pulbout from Bekaa

BONN (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat was quoted Sunday as saying he was ready to reach an agreement with Syria on a ceasefire and wanted to move his men from the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon to the northern city of Tripoli.

In an interview with the West German magazine Der Spiegel at his Tunis headquarters, Mr. Arafat said such a redeployment would prevent "a massacre of my fighters and reduce tensions."

The PLO leader, who was expelled from Syria last month, denied there was a mutiny inside his Fatah guerrilla group and said what was happening was "an Arab intervention under Palestinian cover."

Mr. Arafat said his supporters were surrounded in the Bekaa, deprived of supplies and unable to communicate with each other.

Mr. Arafat again accused Syrian and Libyan forces of attacking his supporters. Syria has denied any part in the Fatah rift.

"Under these circumstances, I have proposed to the Arab mediation committee firstly, an immediate ceasefire under Arab supervision, secondly, I am ready to agree with Syria on all points of discord, thirdly, I propose to withdraw my fighters from the Bekaa Valley to Tripoli in north Lebanon," he said.

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## Jordan dismisses Israeli report as 'total nonsense'

AMMAN (Agencies) — Jordan Sunday categorically denied reports originating from Israel that a proposal has been made by His Majesty King Hussein for joining Middle East peace negotiations with Israel.

Acting Prime Minister and Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh described the reports as "total nonsense, and having no basis of truth."

Mr. Abu Odeh was speaking in an interview with the French news agency, Agence France Presse (AFP).

In occupied Jerusalem, earlier on Sunday, Israeli government spokesman Dan Maridor said the Israeli cabinet Sunday discussed the alleged proposal by King Hussein, which was reported to have been conveyed to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin by two American personalities who recently met with the King.

Mr. Begin said Israel's longstanding invitation to Jordan to join the Middle East peace process remains open, according to the spokesman.

The spokesman said that Israel still insisted that all peace talks be conducted on the basis of the 1978 Camp David accords, which estab-

lishing Palestinian "autonomy" in Israeli occupied territories for a five-year interim period before deciding their final status.

Israeli Radioclaimed the message was hand-delivered to Mr. Begin by Americans Hubert Humphrey Jr., who is attorney general for the U.S. state of Minnesota, and Mark Segal, who served as an adviser on Jewish affairs during the administration of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Mr. Humphrey is the son of former U.S. Senator Hubert Humphrey, vice-president during the administration of Lyndon Johnson.

Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Segal met with Mr. Begin last week in occupied Jerusalem following a visit to Jordan, the radio said.

The radio quoted the message as saying, "there is a possibility, if conditions are right, for real peace with Israel." Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Segal were not in their hotel rooms and could not be located to comment on the report.

Mr. Begin's spokesman Uri Porat was quoted in the daily Maariv as saying Mr. Begin's office knew nothing of the reported message. He could not be reached immediately for comment.

## PNC members demand urgent council meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Members of the Palestine National Council (PNC) living in Jordan and Iraq have requested an urgent meeting of the PNC to discuss the current feud within Fatah, the biggest commando group under the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) umbrella and the "dangers threatening the PLO in general."

Cables to this effect, sent to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and PNC Speaker Khaled Al Fahoim by 32 PNC members in Jordan said they demand an urgent PNC meeting in 10 days time.

"We demand that an extraordinary PNC session be held within 10 days to discuss the ser-

ious and critical circumstances that the Palestinians are passing through and the terrible conspiracies which our people and the revolution are now facing," the cables said.

The signatories of the cable paid tribute to the steadfastness of the Arab population under Israeli rule and praised the PLO leadership and its fighters "for their heroic struggle against the Zionist enemy and their agents."

They also condemned armed conflict, among PLO groups and stressed the need of settling all internal differences through peaceful and democratic methods.

## Iraqi minister lauds relations with Jordan

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Iraqi Information Minister Latif Nasif Jassem Sunday praised the ties of friendship between Iraq and Jordan fostered by His Majesty King Hussein and President Saddam Hussein.

The minister, who was speaking at a meeting with Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad Faleh Al Tawil, said, "the Iraqi people will always remember Jordan's honourable and national stand behind Iraq in its confrontation with the Iranian enemy."

He told Mr. Tawil, who has been transferred to another post, that "since the outset of the war King Hussein declared Jordan's total support for Iraq in translation of the principles of the Great Arab Revolt."

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## Iraq calls for new moves to end war

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein appealed Sunday for fresh initiatives from the international community to end the 34-month-old Iran-Iraq war.

"We burden international society and the big powers in particular, the U.N. and the Security Council with their responsibilities to stop the conflict," he said in a speech marking the 15th anniversary of Iraq's Baathist-led revolution.

President Hussein also said Iraq believed other Gulf states had a major responsibility to convince, or even force, Iran to seek peace.

He said the Non-Aligned Movement, which along with Gulf states, the U.N. and the Organisation of Islamic Conference have attempted to mediate an end to the war, "must start an active and serious initiative to stop this aggression."

"All the initiatives undertaken so far failed to achieve the goal of peace... in fact some of them were not serious enough," he said.

President Hussein has called for a ceasefire on several occasions, the latest on June 7 shortly before the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan. But they were all rejected by Iran.

## Cairo warned against new election laws

CAIRO (R) — All three opposition political parties in Egypt said Sunday they would boycott the next parliamentary elections if the government changed the electoral system, saying changes could lead to unrest in the country.

Speakers told a rally chaired by the three party leaders and attended by several hundred people that President Hosni Mubarak would be responsible for "any possible trouble or unrest that may result if the government issues a new elections law."

The Socialist Labour Party (SLP), the Liberal Socialist Party and the Unionist Progressive Party (UPP) issued a statement criticising the government's planned new law which disqualifies any party from parliamentary representation if it obtains less than

10 per cent of the country's total vote.

The new law, due to be debated next week in parliament, would also replace individual nominees with proportional party lists, barring independents from contesting parliamentary seats.

Instead of a candidate needing an absolute majority to qualify for membership, there would be a percentage system through which a party could win extra seats if its opponents failed to gain the minimum 10 per cent national support.

There are now 10 SLP members of parliament, two Liberals, seven independents and no UPP members in the 392-seat house dominated by the ruling National Democratic Party.

The statement urged Mr. Mubarak to drop the new law "which hurts the democratic system in Egypt."

It demanded the formation of a new neutral government to supervise the general elections due next April and "to guarantee maximum liberty."

SLP leader Ibrahim Shukri said the new system would lead "to an unprecedented dictatorship in Egypt."

Kamal Hussein, a former vice president and army officer who is now a prominent independent opposition leader, held Mr. Mubarak responsible for "any political mistakes that may result."

He said: "The Egyptian people will not remain silent as they see Mubarak taking steps towards dictatorship."



# Chad says alleged Libyan role hinders prospect of ceasefire

**N'DJAMENA (R)** — The Chadian government will not agree to a ceasefire or talks to end the current fighting until Libya stops its alleged involvement. Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said Sunday.

Another precondition for a cessation of hostilities was that the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ad hoc committee on Chad should be reactivated, he added.

Mr. Soumaila was responding to Saturday's appeals by the OAU's nine-nation working committee for a ceasefire, non-interference by foreign powers, and talks leading to national reconciliation.

The ad hoc committee, distinct from the working committee which met in Addis Ababa, was formed in 1977. It still exists but has not met during the latest fighting between President Hissene Habre's army and the rebel forces of ex-President Goukouni Oueddei.

The Chadian government insists that Libya controls the rebels, and is responsible for their actions. It therefore refuses to negotiate separately with Mr. Goukouni.

"The rebels and Libya are structurally connected," Mr. Soumaila said, in what amounted to a re-statement of the government's previous position.

Mr. Habre's government has consistently favoured using the ad hoc committee, set up to examine

the long-standing quarrel between Chad and Libya over frontiers and other issues, to mediate in the conflict.

Saturday's communiqué by the working committee urged OAU chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam to use his good offices, including a possible reactivation of the ad hoc committee to end the hostilities.

The official Chad news agency ATP Saturday rejected any idea that factions existed in Chad which should discuss the conflict. Observers said the Chad government's refusal to negotiate with Mr. Goukouni and its policy of blaming the war on Libya had been strengthened in the past week after battlefield successes against the rebel forces.

In a statement issued after its two-day meeting, the OAU's 19th summit bureau expressed grave concern at the plight of Chad's 4.5 million people.

Libya meanwhile has welcomed the OAU appeal. A statement from the Libyan news agency JANA said the statement showed the OAU was determined to solve the Chad problem in an "African framework."

Libya was ready to cooperate with the OAU in efforts for peace

and security without foreign intervention in Chad, the agency statement added.

After recent setbacks, the forces of the pro-Western government of President Habre, using advanced weapons supplied by France and other allies, have inflicted a series of defeats on the rebels. Zaire has sent aircraft and commandos to the capital to aid the government.

Mr. Habre has accused Libya, which supplied Soviet-built artillery to the rebels, of sending in Libyan regular troops.

## Alleged proof

A Libyan youth who said he was a Libyan army corporal captured in recent fighting in Chad was presented in public here Sunday to back government claims of heavy Libyan involvement in the conflict.

The handcuffed prisoner, who gave his name as Massoud Bagadi Mahamat and his age as 19, said he was a radio operator attached to the rebel forces and was caught about a week ago near Kalait, eastern Chad.

"Here is the unimpeachable proof of Libyan involvement in this war," Mr. Soumaila told an audience of government ministers, party militants and journalists in a carefully-staged event at the foreign ministry.

Massoud Bagadi, barefoot and

wearing filthy civilian clothes, said he was one of 1,500 Libyan regulars fighting alongside Mr. Goukouni's rebels.

There were also 3,000 mercenaries from African countries including Sudan, Niger, Benin and Cameroun, he said, speaking in Arabic.

Libya has consistently denied sending troops to help the rebels in their current three-week-old campaign against pro-Western President Hissene Habre's government.

Libya has called for an independent commission to be sent to Chad to investigate the allegations.

Massoud Bagadi said he was born in Al-Fujjeh, 130 kilometres south of Sebha, in about 1964, but had no identity card.

His accent was described as Libyan by the Lebanese journalist who acted as interpreter.

"We were told we were going to annex Chad," he said, speaking in a nervous voice and blinking at the television lights.

He said he had completed three of his five years military service when he was sent to Chad as a radio operator with a rebel unit.

Bagadi said he had been taken prisoner when his vehicle became bogged down with sand. Asked what would happen to Bagadi, who said he feared to return home, Mr. Soumaila said: "That depends on the military authorities."



PAPANDREOU'S FINEST HOUR: Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu announces the agreement reached between Greece and the

U.S. for continued operation of the U.S. bases in Greece till 1989, the result of nine months negotiations. (A.P. wirephoto)

## Turkey seeks explanation on U.S.-Greek bases pact

**ANKARA (R)** — The U.S. ambassador in Ankara, Robert Strauss-Hupe, will meet Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Ersoy Monday at Turkey's request on the new U.S.-Greek defence agreement, a foreign ministry spokesman said Sunday.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said two days ago that the United States for the first time had given a formal undertaking not to upset the balance of power between Greece and Turkey.

In Washington, however, a State Department official said Saturday the United States rejected any rigid formula for aid.

Mr. Turkmen, in a recent press conference, made it clear Turkey opposed the establishment of a balance between the two neighbouring NATO members, at odds over rights in the Aegean Sea.

Although there has been no official reaction to the new accord covering U.S. military bases in Greece, newspapers in Ankara Sunday quoted unnamed officials as saying Turkey would come out sharply against formal U.S. undertakings to Greece.

## Indian envoy to visit Tehran

**NEW DELHI (R)** — Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao flies Monday to Tehran for talks with Iranian leaders expected to concentrate on ways to improve Indo-Iranian trade relations.

Mr. Rao, whose delegation includes senior economic ministry officials, is expected to ask Iran to increase its Indian purchases to help reduce India's burden of paying for Iranian oil, Indian officials said.

New Delhi's attempt to expand the market for its goods in Iran coincides with Tehran's efforts to build stronger trade ties with Third World nations.

Mr. Rao's main talks during his four-day stay in Iran will be with Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati. Both will also attend the first meeting of the Indo-Iranian economic and cul-

tural commission on Tuesday. An Indian foreign office spokesman said the Iran-Iraq War was not on the agenda of the talks between the two ministers.

Mr. Rao is a member of a non-aligned peace team which has made several unsuccessful attempts to end the fighting, now in its 34th month, between the two Gulf states.

India has avoided taking sides in the confrontation between Iran and Iraq, calling on the two to resolve their dispute through negotiations.

The two oil states are important suppliers of crude to India. Officials said India was likely to discuss the possibility of paying in rupees for the 70,000 barrels per day of crude imported from Iran.

India is keen to step up exports to Iran of leather and leather

goods, yarn and fabrics, barley, maize, eggs, tobacco and buffalo meat. Negotiations are under way for the sale of high quality rice and sugar.

Iran is expected to buy a total of 15 million kilograms of Indian tea in calendar 1983, Indian trade officials said. A contract for immediate shipment of 7.5 million kilograms has already been signed.

Minister Rao is likely to offer to send Indian experts to set up agricultural, medical and other training institutes in Iran. About 15,000 Iranian students are currently studying in colleges in India.

Officials said future Indian assistance could be extended to areas like electricity, roads, railways and ports.

## ASALA threatens more attacks

**ATHENS (R)** — Armenian guerrillas have threatened fresh bloodshed in an unnamed country two days after a bomb attack at Orly airport in Paris that killed six people.

A telephone caller, saying he represented the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), which has claimed responsibility for the Paris blast, threatened the bloodshed if two arrested colleagues were not released in three days.

The caller told a news agency here Saturday: "We warn the government which has arrested two of our colleagues today that if they are not released within three days we will cause bloodshed in that country."

The caller did not name the country. On Friday callers telephoned news agencies in Paris and Athens saying the Orly airport attack at a Turkish Airlines check-in desk was carried out by ASALA.

Both ASALA and another group, the "Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide", have claimed responsibility for various guerrilla attacks round the world in recent years, aimed mainly at Turkish targets.

Armenian militants accuse Turkey of massacring 1.5 million Armenians in 1915, a charge that Turkish governments deny.

## Emir of Bahrain to meet Reagan

**BAHRAIN (R)** — The emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa, who Monday began a state visit to Washington, has urged the United States to follow a balanced policy towards the Middle East.

Sheikh Isa, in written answers to questions submitted by Reuters, said Bahrain expected the United States to play a major part in efforts towards solving the Middle East problem.

"We believe that a balanced U.S. policy, founded on the U.N. resolutions and the principles of justice towards all the people of the region, can contribute positively... towards a final solution," he said.

The Middle East problem, the 34-month-old war between Iran and Iraq and bilateral relations are expected to head the agenda in his talks with President Reagan and other U.S. officials, informed sources said.

Asked about a possible end to the Gulf War in the foreseeable future, he said: "We sincerely hope that this tragic war will come to an end soon."

The GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) has already initiated a collective effort to end it. This initiative will be reactivated within

the next few days," Sheikh Isa said, without giving details.

### Attempt in May

The pro-Western coalition, grouping Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), sent two envoys to Baghdad and Tehran in May in an attempt to mediate between the warring neighbours, but without apparent success.

Sheikh Isa described relations between the United States and Bahrain as "normal and cordial, built on mutual cooperation in various fields, notably commerce and trade."

He hoped his Washington visit, the first by a ruler of Bahrain, would "result in broadening the areas and fields of future cooperation between our two countries."

Asked about military ties between Washington and Bahrain, Sheikh Isa said: "Our relations with the U.S. in the military field are mainly concerned with modernising Bahrain's defence force capabilities."

"Since the U.S. is a major source of advanced military tech-

nology, Bahrain has sought to purchase from it the necessary required equipment for its defence," he added.

On major political and security problems facing Bahrain and its Gulf allies, Sheikh Isa said Bahrain believed in collective security.

"As a member of (Gulf Cooperation) Council, we will contribute to the defence of the GCC countries against any aggression," Sheikh Isa said.

He said the United States and Western Europe had "vital economic interests" in the Gulf. "We hope that they will cooperate with us to maintain its prosperity and stability."

Member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council are all oil producers and rely mainly on the West for consumer goods, and industrial and military equipment.

### Egyptian issue

Asked if he expected other Arab states to follow Iraq's initiative to improve relations with Egypt, which was ostracised for signing a separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979, he replied:

"... As far as Bahrain is concerned we believe that Egypt has

been and will continue to be a very significant part of the Arab World. Any temporary differences of views with our brothers in Egypt ought to be resolved."

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz went to Cairo for talks earlier this month.

On relations between Bahrain and Iran, Sheikh Isa said: "We have always aimed at establishing a cordial, friendly relationship... based on mutual respect for each other."

"We look forward to establishing cooperative efforts that will assure the stability of the region, the exclusion of foreign power interference and the peaceful progress of our people," he added. Sheikh Isa said that the GCC, established two years ago following political upheavals in the area, was a successful regional effort.

"In the past two years we achieved a lot. We have established a common view towards regional and international problems. We have coordinated and unified certain economic activities."

"Plans are being made to extend our cooperation to other fields, specially in social, educational and information areas," he said.

## Sheikh Sabah urges Arab states to unite

**KUWAIT (R)** — Kuwait's foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, was quoted Sunday as calling on Arab states to set aside their differences and unite.

"The current situation requires... Arab solidarity and abandoning side differences," Sheikh Sabah, who is also deputy prime minister, said in a statement published by the Kuwaiti dailies Al-Rai Al-Am and Al-Qabas.

Sheikh Sabah expressed regret over developments in the Palestinian area and said he hoped a solution could be found to end the mutiny in Yasser Arafat's Fateh commando group.

## Iran plans to use foreign expertise 'only sparingly'

**TEHRAN (R)** — Iran plans to use foreign expertise only when necessary for its new five-year development plan. Heavy Industry Minister Behzad Nabavi said.

But he said: "If at a certain place the need arises and the interests of the Islamic republic lead to it, we will not get in a radical and dogmatic way over it and we

will not object to the arrival of two or four experts."

Meanwhile, Bangladesh and Iran are to set up a commission to improve economic, cultural and political cooperation. Foreign Minister A.R. Shamsud Doha said Sunday on his return from a three-day to Iran.

## 'Pray for peace in Mideast'

**CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy (R)** — Pope John Paul II Sunday called on pilgrims at his summer residence here to pray for peace in the Middle East and for reconciliation in a Lebanon free from external interference.

"The Lebanese people, discouraged and worn out with disappointments and suffering, make an appeal with me for solidarity and help from all countries who love peace," the Pope said.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 ..... Korna  
17:30 ..... Cartoons  
18:10 ..... Children's Programme  
18:35 ..... Little House  
19:05 ..... News in English  
19:15 ..... Local Programme  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:00 ..... Arabic Series  
21:40 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... Arabic Varieties  
23:00 ..... News in Arabic

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:30 ..... Comedy: Barney Miller  
21:00 ..... 100 Great Paintings  
21:10 ..... News in English  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... The Love Boat

#### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 950 KHz, SW

07:00 ..... Morning Show  
07:30 ..... News Bulletin  
08:00 ..... News Summary  
08:05 ..... Morning Show  
11:00 ..... Pop Session  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instruments  
14:30 ..... Over a Cup of Tea  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instruments, Old Favorites  
17:00 ..... Jordan in History  
17:45 ..... Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Sports Round-up  
18:30 ..... Doctor at Large  
19:00 ..... Newsdesk  
19:30 ..... Dine with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:55 ..... News Summary  
22:00 ..... News Summary  
24:00 ..... News Headlines

#### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz  
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Wimbledon Report 06:45 Letter from London 06:55

### Reflections 07:00 World News 07:00

Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary  
07:30 The Golden Age of Opera 07:45  
Letters from Everywhere 08:00 News  
08:30 World News 08:45 News Summary  
09:00 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary  
09:30 Record of the Week  
10:00 World News 10:15 Newsdesk  
10:15 Peaches Choice 10:30 Anything Goes  
11:00 World News 11:15 British Press Review 11:25 Waveguide 11:35  
Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45  
Music News 12:15 Wimbledon Report  
12:30 Europe's Ugly Peace 12:40  
World News 12:50 News About Britain  
13:15 The Classic Albums 13:30 Peaches Choice 13:45 Newsdesk 14:15  
Vegetable or Mineral? 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News  
15:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary  
15:30 Cricket 15:45 Duoback 16:00  
Fear 16:15 Rivers of the World 16:30  
Rock 16:45 Country Style 17:00  
Radio Newsdesk 17:15 Outlook 18:00  
World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15  
Music in the Family 18:45 The World  
Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Book  
Choice 19:15 Music 19:45 Sports Round-up  
20:00 World News 20:05  
News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsdesk  
20:30 A Decade of Revolutions  
21:00 Outlook 21:30 Look Ahead 21:45  
Peaches Choice 22:00 World News  
22:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary  
22:30 Sporting International 23:00  
New York U.K. 23:15 Wimbledon Report  
23:30 Europe's Ugly Peace 24:00  
World News 00:05 The World Today  
00:25 Book Choice 00:30 Interlude  
00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up  
01:00 World News 01:05 Commentary  
01:15 Classical Record Review  
01:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral?

### VOICE OF AMERICA

1200, 5905, 7200, 15205, 11725 KHz

05:00 The Breaking Show: News, Information, Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Announcements, The Romano Theatre, Digest, News Summary at 30 minutes past the hour. 17:00 News 17:10 Magazine Show 17:20 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### VIDEO

"These Festivals of Summer" at the American Centre at 7:00 p.m.

#### EXHIBITIONS

• Paintings by Bassem Sheikh Jawad.

• Ceramics by Isam Nasir.

• Handwritten carpets by the Jordanian Rural Development Society.

All three exhibitions are going on at the Royal Cultural Centre.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 6610267  
American Centre, 44371  
American Centre Library, 41520  
British Council, 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre, 37099  
Goethe Institute, 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre, 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre, 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre, 39777  
Haya Arts Centre, 665195  
Hassan Youth City, 607181  
Y.W.C.A., 41793  
Amman Municipal Library, 36111  
University of Jordan Library, 843555

#### MUSEUMS

Raidure Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Romano Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a ( Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Montazah, Jabal Leiwedeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

### Service Clubs

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Leons Philadelphi Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Palmyra Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Leiwedeh, 37440.  
De la Saie Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

#### PRAYER TIMES

05:00 ..... Fajr  
04:41 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruq  
11:42 ..... Dhuhr  
15:23 ..... 'Asr  
18:42 ..... Maghrib  
20:29 ..... 'Isa

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. 061 53250, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

06:55 ..... Cairo (EA)  
06:55 ..... Cairo (SU)  
09:05 ..... Athens (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:20 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:40 ..... Ohadara (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
09:50 ..... Muscat, Dubai (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Doha, Beirut (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)  
11:30 ..... Ankara (TU)  
11:40 ..... Moscow (SU)  
13:25 ..... Cairo (EA)  
14:00 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
15:20 ..... Jeddah, Medina (SV)  
15:30 ..... Athens (RJ)  
16:15 ..... Athens (RJ)  
16:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
16:30 ..... Bangkok (RJ)  
16:45 ..... Tunis, Athens (TU)  
17:05 ..... Paris, Beirut (RJ)  
17:15 ..... New York, Amsterdam (AF)  
17:20 ..... London, Belgrade (RJ)  
18:15 ..... Bahrain (RJ)  
18:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
18:45 ..... Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut (MEA)  
19:40 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)  
19:55 ..... Cairo (EA)  
20:15 ..... Beirut (MEA)

#### DEPARTURES

06:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
06:15 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
07:00 ..... Athens (RJ)  
07:55 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
08:30 ..... Athens (RJ)  
09:05 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
10:15 ..... Damascus, Athens, Zurich (JR)  
11:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Athens (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
11:45 ..... Bahrain (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Paris, London (RJ)  
12:15 ..... Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)  
12:15 ..... Ankara (TU)

### Local currency rates in JLD

Belgian franc ..... 70/ 70.4  
Dutch guilder ..... 125/2/ 126  
Egyptian pounds ..... 331/3/ 335.3  
French franc ..... 46/6/ 46.9  
Iraqi dinar ..... 430/ 436.7  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 237/ 23.9  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 151/12/ 152  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1237/ 1241.7  
Lebanese lira ..... 82/7/ 84  
Omani rial ..... 1043/3/ 1050  
Qatari riyal ..... 99/2/ 99.7  
Saudi riyal ..... 47/3/ 47.8  
Swedish crown ..... 170/8/ 171.8  
Sri Lankan ..... 63/5/ 63.8  
UAE dirham ..... 98/9/ 99.2  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 552/6/ 555.9  
U.S. dollar ..... 364/5/ 366.5  
W. German mark ..... 140/2/ 141

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Low/high temperature in deg. C  
Amman ..... 18/29  
Aqaba ..... 23/37  
Dahra ..... 17/37  
Jordan Valley ..... 23/38

Yesterday's high temperatures:  
Amman 29, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 30 per cent, Aqaba 17 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
Fire, fire, police ..... 199  
Blood bank ..... 75121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 22090-3  
Fire headquarters ..... 22090-3  
Police rescue ..... 192, 2111







**Jordan Times**

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## A lesson in diplomacy

NO ONE can accuse Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem of being overly optimistic just because he says Syria and Israel do not want to partition Lebanon; for, even if they did and had plans to do so, the Lebanese government would still want to play its political role to the full on this and other questions confronting the country as a whole.

Being the prominent politician, and Lebanon's chief diplomat, that Elie Salem is, however, we had to listen carefully to the other things that he said in Washington yesterday (report on page 1).

From his statement, an up-to-date impression of what is happening on the Lebanese front these days could be constructed as follows:

— The Lebanese see a U.S.-Syrian dialogue as essential to making peace in Lebanon, and both Beirut and Washington are jointly working on a new formula to start one.

— They are confident that Syria now would have no problem with "coinciding" the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to withdraw from Lebanon, if Damascus so wished, especially in view of the internal struggle inside the organisation.

— Since the Syrian opposition to the Israel-Lebanon withdrawal agreement of May 17 is most likely a "tactical posture", Washington could make things much easier for President Assad to drop his opposition by talking directly on the issue with the Soviet Union.

— Lebanon would not accept a partial Israeli withdrawal to the south, since the problems facing total withdrawals from all Lebanese territories are merely "technical" and could be accomplished in a matter of "months" not "years".

— Finally, a Syrian withdrawal would be made easier if the United States and Israel were to ensure Syria's own security after troops were withdrawn.

Granted, the impression constructed above may stem mainly from Lebanese imagination, and the true picture may be much more complicated than that. But it is also evident that the only thing that is being done to solve the Lebanese crisis revolves around these points.

The whole issue then is clear. It is no longer that of what the Syrians want. It is that of how much the Lebanese can influence the Americans to give, and how much Israel, for its turn, will accept.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Lebanese must end bloodshed

THE current armed clashes in Beirut between the army and the Shiite Amal militia come as a result of attempts by the government to re-impose its authority in the city and resistance to these attempts.

The militias are justifying their opposition to the army's moves by claiming that they are protecting displaced Shiite people from the south. Other factions are blaming the clashes on the Syrians. But the bullets and rockets which are fired in Beirut can only cause harm and death to the Lebanese themselves who should realise that an abrupt end should be put to the bloodshed after years of war and fighting.

Any armed opposition to government moves is to be condemned what ever its justifications and at the same time the Lebanese should not leave to the others the task of settling their internal disputes.

The Lebanese have learnt their lessons and now they ought to benefit from them. They must work towards establishing peace in their country and so help maintain its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

#### Al Dustour: Arabs must unite

THERE is no doubt that the current Arab situation is totally discouraging. The challenges which the Arab nation faces at present and the tragedies it suffers from ought to serve as an incentive for the Arabs to unify their ranks and join forces to confront dangers threatening the nation's future.

In the occupied Arab territories, Israel pursues settlement policies that entail the eviction of the Arab population and annexation of Arab land without meeting any Arab resistance. In Lebanon, fighting among Lebanese groups which erupted over the past two days is now adding a new chapter to the tragedies of that country which suffers from occupation.

In the Gulf region the Iraq-Iran war rages on and continues to sap Iraq's resources which should be mobilised to liberate Palestine. The war is allowed to continue because certain Arab regimes are helping the Iranian enemy to prolong the duration of the war for the benefit of Israel. Even the Palestinian fighters have not been saved from conspiracies aimed at sowing seeds of dissension among their various groups.

In the face of these challenges, Arabs ought to unite not to continue their differences. At least their leaders should meet to see what they can do to repel aggression and save the nation from total destruction.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Palestinians must unite

SAWT Al Shaab Sunday publishes a message from the Palestinian prisoners now held at Nahla prison inside Israel containing an appeal for an end to current feuds among various PLO groups.

The message is directed to all those who carry arms in the Bekaa Valley, to the Palestinian fighters who fought the Israeli invaders in Lebanon and to the Arab nation at large.

The prisoners who were captured while carrying out resistance missions inside the occupied Arab lands said in their message that they believe the Syrians should take their hands off the PLO and stop interfering in Palestinian internal affairs.

The message calls on the Palestinian fighters to unify their ranks to confront the Israeli enemy.

If the prisoners under their hard conditions are appealing for unity among the PLO fighters, why can't we Arab citizens and leaders follow suit and urge the Palestinians to unite.

The Arabs should not forget the prisoners at Nahla prison and their horrible conditions. They should work towards liberating these prisoners by taking the first step—unity among their ranks and mobilisation of their resources.

## DE FACTONOMICS

# UNCTAD-6 and failure of multilateral negotiations

By T.A. Jaber

I CANNOT but express my concern, as an economist interested in international economic developments, at the disappointing outcome of the UNCTAD-6 conference that was held in Belgrade June 6-July 3, 1983. Its failure is found to affect Jordan, a developing country, in one way or another, though at a lesser degree than many other developing countries.

This conference was thought of to be well-prepared for. The UNCTAD secretariat undertook three studies on finance, commodities and trade outlining detailed proposals that would, if accepted and implemented, enhance the economic recovery of the industrialised countries and, at the same time, assist the Third World to reactivate their economic development process.

It was also preceded by a number of meetings, including summit conferences for representative countries at Cancun, non-aligned countries in Delhi and the major industrialised countries of the West at Williamsburg. These conferences centred on international economic issues and offered definite positions of various groupings, particularly the developing and western industrialised countries.

In addition, it has been realised in both developing and developed countries, that economic interdependence is a reality and a basic fact in the world economy of today. The recovery of the industrialised countries depends, at least in its speed and rate, on the expanding markets of the Third

World, while the acceleration of the development process of the latter depends also on the measures taken by the industrialised countries.

The seriousness of current international economic problems should have been an inducement for the ministers and officials of more than 150 countries who participated in the conference to reach satisfactory conclusions. These problems are multi-faceted but centre on the following:

— The worsening foreign-debt burden of the Third World countries, where such debts total \$604 billion and the threat it implies to the international financial system if indebted countries continue to face extreme difficulties in debt servicing.

— The creeping protectionism in the industrialised countries, which adds restrictions on imports from the Third World.

— The depressed prices of commodity exports of the developing countries and their deteriorating terms of trade, which reduce their capacity to import, including imports of capital goods for development projects.

— The shortfall in actual foreign aid provided by the industrialised countries to less than half of their commitments (11.7 per cent of their national income.)

— The negative impact of cold war on the developing countries in terms of regional wars, politicisation of foreign aid and arms purchases at the expense of development expenditure.

Accordingly, the needed action concentrates on re-scheduling foreign debts on Third World countries; fixing the interest rates on these debts; liberalising tariff and non-tariff restriction on Third World exports; selective implementation of the commodity price support scheme and increasing foreign aid, particularly to the least developed countries.

The failure of UNCTAD-6 to adopt a declaration and to agree by consensus on a final statement after a month of deliberations reflected the dwindling spirit of multilateralism, which was behind the creation of international aid programmes in the sixties. Instead, narrow nationalist attitudes have developed not only in

developing countries, but also in industrialised ones to the detriment of international cooperation.

Narrow nationalism and the division of the Third World into spheres of influence will not help tackle the worldwide economic problems. Nor would they stop the gap between North and South from widening. What is needed is a reaffirmation of the developed countries' responsibility to assist the Third World in the latter's challenge of development. Market forces cannot substitute for a clear-cut commitment.

In the meantime, developing countries have to expand their South-South cooperation and not to give up easily to disappointments.

## Brazilian 'Third World miracle' takes a miracle to survive

By James Poole  
 Reuter

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil, already severely squeezed by having to find interest payments of \$35 million a day, has called on its people for yet more sacrifices to avoid an open default on its huge external debts.

President Joao Figueiredo, announcing on television that wages would no longer be fully indexed to the country's 127 per cent inflation rate, appeared to be paying the price demanded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for bailing Brazil out of its latest, and most serious, crisis.

As a result the IMF is expected shortly to unlock payment of a \$411 million loan, part of a \$4.4 billion credit signed last February but suspended when Brazil failed to meet the IMF's demands for lower state spending and cuts in budget deficits to reduce inflation.

With the assurance of this money, Brazil could patch together a stopgap agreement to avoid default on a \$400 million debt to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) which fell due last Friday. The BIS last week shocked Brazil and its heavily-exposed Western creditor banks by refusing a further extension of time to pay.

The refusal left Brazil with the choice of declaring a moratorium on finding the money from another source — the U.S. treasury or a commercial bank bridging loan have been suggested.

Conditional lending

The banks will lend no more until the IMF's terms are met, and the Treasury says it has had no formal request. But Treasury sources, while stressing U.S. reluctance, point to hints from Treasury Secretary Donald Regan that the U.S. would not let Brazil go under if default were the only alternative.

No major country in recent years has refused to pay back a significant foreign debt, and if

Brazil did so, the BIS would have to decide whether to call it in open default.

Brazil's \$90 billion external debt is the largest in the developing world, and a moratorium on even part of it would send shock waves around the world.

The world's largest bank, Citibank, has \$4.6 billion on loan to Brazil, equal to 83 per cent of its capital.

In Britain, 13 major banks have \$7 billion of Brazilian exposure, and with hundreds more western banks deeply committed, default would at the least mean a massive international rescue operation to save the banking system.

But with the IMF team reporting "very constructive and decidedly positive" talks, the likelihood of a default appeared to be receding.

Sources close to the BIS in Basle said it expected to be paid Friday and was refusing even to contemplate the alternatives.

World financial markets agreed. Gold drifted down to \$424 an ounce, below its peak last week, and the Swiss franc, another traditional haven in times of crisis, was also easier.

Brazil's Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna expressed a growing feeling when he said: "I believe there won't be anything major... there will be new conversations, new negotiations, new readjustments... we will overcome this and avoid a bigger crisis."

Social backfiring

Even so, last week's tougher austerity measures may aggravate Brazil's internal problems.

Large sectors of its 125 million people suffer from bad food, inadequate housing and rising unemployment. For those in jobs index-linking, now reduced to only 40 per cent of price rises, has been their only shield against inflation.

Social tension has increased this year.

The latest spate of strikes in the key oil refining and car industries has subsided, but 137 trade unions have called a 24-hour strike on July 21.

Churches have warned politicians of a possible social explosion if the austerity programmes continue, and two days of looting and violence in Sao Paulo last April were a warning of what could come if the government squeezes too hard.

At the least, rising social tension could halt the slow political liberalisation undertaken by President Figueiredo. The situation is further complicated by the illness of the president, who was due to fly to the United States for heart tests only 24 hours before the BIS deadline.

The refusal of further credit is the culmination of a painful decade for Brazil, the world's 10th largest economy and once the success story of the developing nations.

Illusory miracle

Brazil achieved growth of around 10 per cent a year up to the first big oil price rise in 1974. Inflation ran between 20 and 30 per cent and exports rose at 18 per cent per year.

These were the "miracle" years, a time of economic boom when the middle class grew, living standards increased and the country's industrial base was established.

But Brazil is a major oil importer, and after the price rises it saw its trading profit of \$2.3 billion accumulated in the nine previous years abruptly disappear.

"In the five years after 1974 Brazil accumulated a deficit on its current account of \$34 billion, basically to pay for the increase in oil prices," Planning Minister and economic chief Antonio Delfino Netto told congress.

By 1979 Brazil's foreign debt totalled \$43.5 billion compared with only 12.5 billion at the end of 1973.

A significant part of these for-

ign loans financed large import-substitution projects such as Itaipu, planned to be the biggest hydroelectric dam in the world but even now far from completion.

Even so, while other countries went into recession, Brazil continued to grow at six per cent a year and its exchange reserves amounted to \$12 billion in 1979 compared with 6.4 billion six years earlier, official figures show.

Oil, interest rate

Two factors then changed the picture completely. A further rise in oil price from \$12 per barrel to \$34 in three years and record U.S. interest rates of around 20 per cent per year.

Brazil soon found itself borrowing only to pay off loans and interest, and its reserves dwindled. Payments of interest alone totalled \$11 billion in 1982.

The government imposed severe cuts in 1981 when the economy shrank 1.9 per cent, its first decrease since World War II.

But with the oil bill inexorably rising to \$10 billion in 1981, and even soaring exports failing to prevent the debt from rising, international bank lending collapsed when the Mexican financial crisis broke in August last year.

Brazil was forced to apply to the IMF for emergency loans in November. Commercial banks accepted a funding programme for this year, involving \$4.4 billion of new money and \$4.6 billion of loans renewed for eight years.

But banks commitments on short-term lending were less than expected. Finance Minister Ernane Galvao said last week Brazil had run up payment arrears of around \$1 billion.

The one bright spot is a trade surplus of nearly \$3 billion to the first six months of this year, half the \$6 billion target for 1983 under Brazil's funding programme. This has been achieved by severely cutting imports and by recovery in commodity export prices.

## North-South formula applies to Europe

By Youssef Azmeh  
 Reuter

BRUSSELS — The North-South divide which has split the industrialised nations from the Third World for more than a decade is now appearing within the European Community.

Highlighted at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) talks which ended inconclusively last weekend, the divide is normally thought of as separating the wealthy nations of Europe and North America and the deprived peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

But ministers and officials of the European Community have started to define many of the problems within the 10-nation group in North-South terms. These are expected to be priority issues at difficult negotiations on the community's future financing which opened here on Friday.

The differences between industrialised and efficiently-run economies in Northern Europe and poorer peasant-based ones in the South sharpened with the entry of Greece two years ago.

Diplomats said the split was expected to widen with the promised enlargement of the group to absorb two other Southern nations, Spain and Portugal.

Even supporters of the community's controversial Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are split.

One of the main tasks of community foreign and finance ministers as they start their talks on Friday is to reform the costly CAP and agree a Mediterranean farm policy to avoid further problems when Spain and Portugal join diplomats said.

"Northerners" say they do not, for example, wish to see a community olive oil lake, after recent embarrasements caused by a wine lake and a butter mountain.

"Southerners" think the rich are trying to curb benefits which have only just started to filter down to them.

They also want a substantial increase in the community's sources of cash to finance more extensive regional and social aid projects and an industrial policy to protect and promote their fledgling industries.

Diplomats said that in the community as in UNCTAD, the chances were remote of getting the North to spend more in order to bail out the economies of the South.

One of the community's major aims under its founding treaty of Rome was "convergence" of the economies of member states, aligning them at similar levels.

It did not appear an unrealistic aim for the Europe of the six when the two southern states, France and Italy, had a substantial industrial base, as well as a "Southern" type farm sector.

"Convergence is now the battle cry of the South. It is what the Greeks said was their aim when they took over the presidency on July 1 to lead the negotiations on the community's troubled finances.

"But how can we align the standards of living of people as divergent as those of West Germany and Belgium, on one hand, and Greece and Ireland, on the other?" One diplomat said.

Ireland, a "Southern" state in community terms, and Greece has a per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 5,250 European Currency Units (ECUs) and 4,650 ECUs in 1981. This is about half that of West Germany or Belgium and well below the community average of 8,335 ECUs (just under a dollar each).

Although no one will say so openly, most Northern states no longer believe convergence is a viable aim.

Diplomats said the deal works, well in the boom years of the sixties and early seventies.

It brought benefits not only to the industries of the then six member-states and to the "Southern", Mediterranean farmers of Italy and France, but also to the more efficient and wealthy farmers of West Germany, northern France, the Netherlands and Belgium.

The balance began to tilt 10 years ago when three more nations joined — Britain, a major industrial power with a small but highly-industrialised farm sector, Denmark, a nation with one of the world's most efficient agricultural industries, and Ireland, whose economy was closely tied to that of Britain.

## LETTERS

### Life in the Dead Sea

To the Editor:

This is the second time within a few days that the Jordan Times has published adopted reports containing erroneous information about water and aquatic environments in Jordan.

For the sake of clarification, please allow me to point out the following:

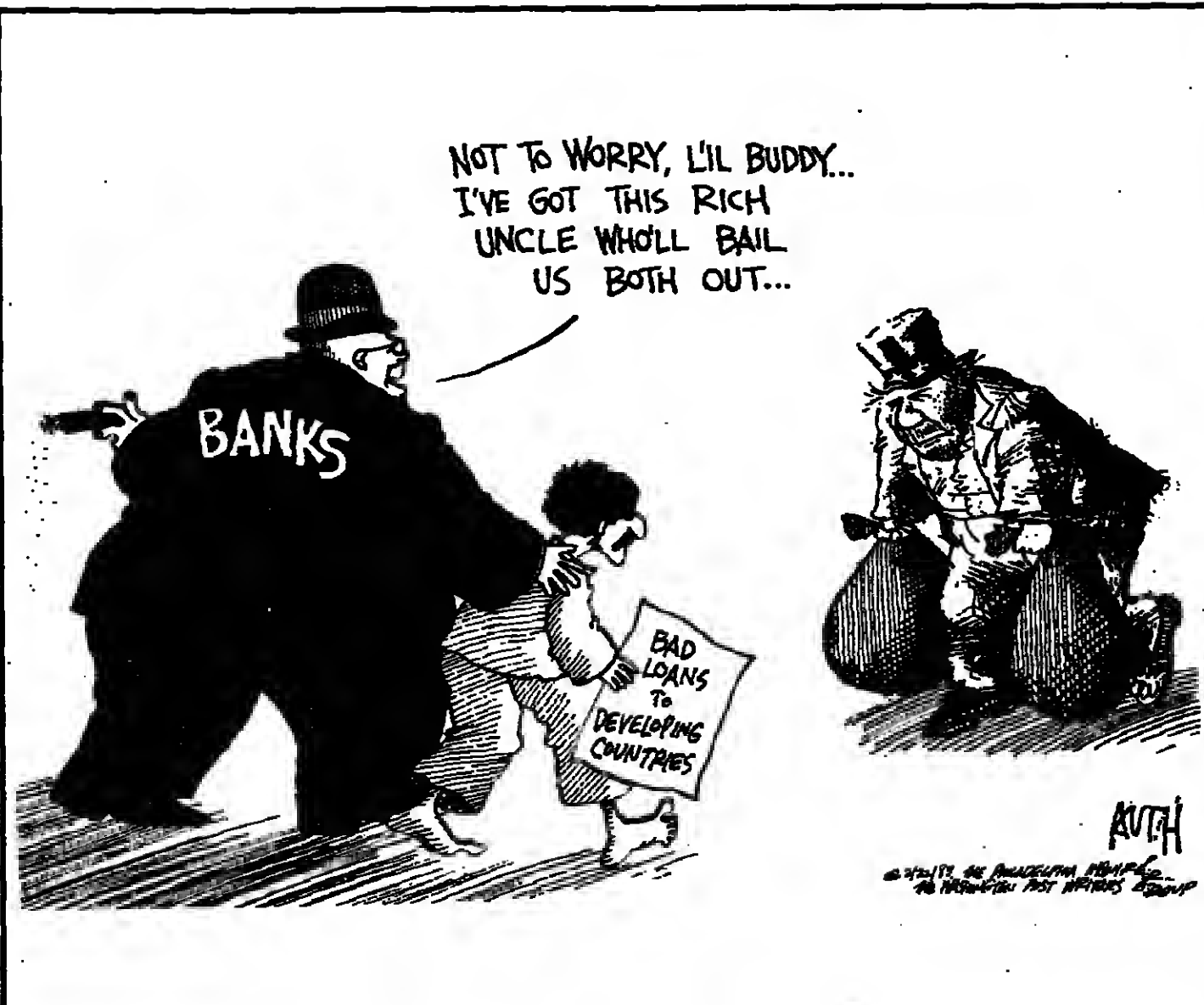
1. In the "Jordan Magazine" article about the Dead Sea (Jordan Times, 28 June, 1983):

a. It is true that the Dead Sea does not contain any fish or other forms of higher life, but it is not dead: it is a habitat where halophilic (salt-loving) bacteria and microscopic algae flourish.  
 b. The salinity of the Dead Sea is about 30 per cent (30 g salt in 100 ml of water), this makes it at least 10 times and not six times, as reported, saltier than ocean water and 7.5 times higher than that of the Akaba Gulf sea water (salinity about 4%).

2. In the "Earthscan Feature" report about the King Talal Reservoir (KTR) (Jordan Times, 7-8 July, 1983):

a. The major pollutant of the KTR is the Zarqa River and not simply the run-off from cesspools and "open drains".  
 b. The KTR water was never clean. The scenic lake behind the dam results from pounding flood water mixed with domestic and industrial discharges from the whole Zarqa-Amman area.  
 c. The Jordan Valley Authority, that built the dam, does not pump water from the KTR to the cities of Amman and Zarqa.  
 d. There is nothing called "Defence Order 202". What the "Earthscan Feature" probably wanted to refer to is the Ministry of Trade and Commerce regulation 212.

Fuad Hashwa, Ph.D.  
 Associate Professor,  
 Faculty of Science, University of Jordan.





# Endless supply of 'treasure' exists in trash

WASHINGTON — Trash can be found just about everywhere — and often in places where you'd least expect it.

Most Americans live literally surrounded by materials made from recycled paper cardboard alone. In the home, it's the gypsum board for the inside walls, tar paper for the roof, and thick waxed paperboard placed under hardwood floors so they won't squeak.

In the car, it's the glove compartment panels and stiffening for the sun visors, door panels, and

In 1971 Max Spence, a research director with the U.S. Bureau of Mines, popularized the term "urban ore." He believed science could mine the iron, aluminum, copper, zinc, tin, lead, and brass from garbage. "Our refuse is richer than some of our natural ores," he said.

But big resource recovery plants set up to mine urban ore from garbage have suffered setbacks of the uphauled seats — 50 to 200 pounds of it.

Recycled materials are the primary medium of a successful California artist whose sculptures sell for thousands of dollars.

Trash annually adorns "Miss Dumpy," the garbage queen of Kennebunkport, Maine, who reigns over a parade to honor the old-fashioned town dump.

## Science of "garbology"

Refuse is also the subject of scientific scrutiny as sociologists seek insight into human behaviour from an analysis of what people throw away.

Dr. William L. Rathje, leader of a "garbology" project at the University of Arizona, said, "People will tell you what they do or think they do, or what they want you to think they do. Garbage is the quantifiable result of what they actually did."

For example, while only one family in four in a specific area admitted in interviews to drinking beer at home, beer cans turned up in the refuse of three out of four.

Here in America, our garbage by weight, experts say, is about 30 per cent paper, 10 per cent glass, 10 per cent metal, 6 per cent plastic; no more than 15 per cent is food waste.

Reporting on the role of refuse in contemporary society in the April issue of National Geographic, staff writer Peter T. White says that many people have long found treasure in trash.

United Nations officials estimate that in many Third World cities "one to two per cent of the population is supported... by refuse from the upper 10 to 20 per cent." In Cairo, Egypt, certain communities made up primarily of Coptic Christians make their living by collecting, sorting, and using much of the city's household garbage.

ays, breakdowns, and continuing financial loss. Many have been abandoned.

Some see more promise in converting trash to energy. The Refuse Energy Systems Company in Saugus, Mass., burns 1,200 tons of



Sorting trash from Marin County households in California, students participate in the emerging discipline nicknamed "garbology," which seeks insight into human behaviour from an analysis of what people throw away (National Geographic photo)

garbage a day in a giant boiler whose walls and ceiling are a mass of steel tubes filled with water. The resulting steam is piped a mile away to fuel a General Electric plant.

The affluent city of Mountain View, Calif., (population 60,000) happily receives all of San Francisco's garbage — some 2,250 tons a day. "We're paid \$3.32 a ton," says the mayor; the filling of former floodplain is extending the city's desirable open spaces by hundreds of acres — including a new golf course.

Within such landfills, bacterial decomposition of moist organic matter produces methane, which cities such as Mountain View can put to good use. Shallow wells extract the combustible gas with vacuum pumps. Then, after removal of moisture, purification, and compression, the methane can be piped into existing commercial networks that bring natural gas to customers for cooking, heating, and air conditioning.

This is already being done in a dozen places; at least 1,000 of the 15,000 sanitary landfills in the U.S. are big enough and deep enough to yield sizable quantities of methane.

Something similar but less far-fetched is in fact occurring on a gigantic scale in the People's Republic of China, White reports. In Shanghai, garbage is moved by tractor to the outskirts of the city and into an agricultural commune's methane-producing pit. Thin, clear plastic pipes connect the pit with little ring burners in individual homes.

## Refuse warms homes

Big garbage-burning plants function in cities across Europe,

and quite a few supply heat to residences, notably in West Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and France. Three plants burn all the garbage of Paris and send steam to an area covering more than half the city.

In the United States, the landfill headache is getting worse. White reports, with necessary new sites ever harder to find, ever more expensive. Mayors of large cities talk about a new wave of resource recovery plants, most of them built on the Saugus, Mass., model, to burn garbage and make steam or electricity — not to make money but just to keep disposal costs down.

For the truth is, White writes: Whatever the treasure in trash, it isn't the materials or the energy one might get out of it — it's mainly what one can collect for just getting rid of the stuff.

— National Geographic news feature

## Randa Habib's

### Holidays in Amman

When people in Jordan are on holidays and those holidays fall in summer what do they do?

There are those who go to discover the Greek islands, those who go on tours... and those who stay in Amman for different reasons.

The last ones think of lazing in the sun and of going with their children to the swimming pools to enjoy their time it is the period that one of the biggest clubs in Amman has chosen to close all its facilities including the club, the swimming pool, the restaurants... why?

They answer: "We are also entitled to some time off".

This is right, but the shift system followed everywhere seems to be the solution in this case.

What would happen to Amman if all the public services followed the reasoning of this club? All the restaurants would have to close their doors, the hotels also and who knows... maybe the hospitals and the airport too.

A club is a touristic place specially designed for the "farniente" and for people on holidays.

If the clubs are closed during holidays what is the purpose of their existence?

Besides amusement places in Amman are already very scarce and if they are decreased by such decisions I wonder what people could do to fill their time during holidays?

## Great Zimbabwe was built by Africans

By Rodney Pinder  
Reuter

GREAT ZIMBABWE — The winds of change in Zimbabwe have dispersed a political fog here and allowed Zimbabweans to see what had long been clear to the rest of the world — that one of Africa's greatest ancient cities was built by Africans and not some superior interlopers.

Throughout 40 years of white rule the people of this former British colony of Rhodesia were brought up to believe that the deserted ruins of Great Zimbabwe were the remains of a civilisation created by outsiders, such as Phoenicians, Sabacans or Egyptians, long before the birth of Christ.

Some said this was El Dorado, that fabled land of wealth, others that it was Ophir, site of King Solomon's Mines.

The credit for one of the wonders of old Africa was given to many, so long as they were not black and African.

"The whites wanted to believe the Africans were backward and primitive and incapable of building such a great structure," said James Nemera, education officer at the Great Zimbabwe Museum, set amidst the massive walls of the ruined city. "Great Zimbabwe became a question of propaganda."

But Rhodesia's transformation three years ago into the independent black-ruled state of Zimbabwe exposed the country to what British Archaeologist David Randall-Maciver had first discovered in 1905.

"There has been no mystery since then, Great Zimbabwe is all mediaeval and African in origin," said Carolyn Thorp, curator of iron age archaeology at Harare's Queen Victoria Museum. "The mystery had been purely political."

Randall-Maciver found that the towering walls and remains of houses of Dagga — a mix of cow dung, ant heaps and clay — were unmistakably the work of local shona-speaking people.

Radio carbon-dating techniques applied in 1958 confirmed that the city rose and fell between 1200 and 1500 A.D. Those who sought an ancient European or Mediterranean origin had suggested the second and first millennia B.C.

The ruins of some 100 smaller stone cities have since been uncovered in southwestern Zimbabwe.

The city was a clear challenge to white minority theories that a racially superior Europe had brought civilisation to the dark continent.

It also risked ending black nationalism, a growing threat to white rule, with a sense of pride in the past.

Zimbabwean Archaeologist Peter Garlake, who in 1970 resigned as Rhodesia's senior inspector of monuments and went into exile in Nigeria rather than accept Rhodesia's historical propaganda, recalls official censurers heing posted to museums to scrutinise labels on exhibits and ensure they followed the correct line.

Great Zimbabwe's 18,000 cubic metres (635,000 cubic feet) of stonework, forming the largest single ancient structure in Africa south of the Sahara, lie about 20 kilometres southeast of the town of Masvingo, formerly Fort Victoria.

Its huge walls rise dramatically out of the bush, formidable even in decay. One wall, around what is called the great enclosure, is 250 metres long and contains 900,000 granite blocks, equivalent to 2.5 million modern bricks or 45 regular suburban houses. At the height of its development, around 1350, when the plague and war were ravaging Europe, Great Zimbabwe was a harmonious community of some 10,000 people, a triumph for its age of social

organisation and economic control, said Garlake.

Kings and queens, priests, soldiers, farmers, traders, craftsmen, builders and miners lived here and worked in mutual support. Few details of their economy and life have survived.

Some experts say the city prospered from the gold trade between the East African Coast and the interior, others that it was built on herds of cattle, the main currency at that time.

Historians speculate why Great Zimbabwe died, some saying a power struggle tore apart its delicate socio-economic fabric.

Others believe it may have collapsed under its own size, unable to sustain a large population from a worked-out environment.

The first white explorers to reach the ruins a century ago plundered them in search of riches. Even the great carved stone Zimbabwe birds, whose enigmatic profiles have been adopted as the symbol of independent Zimbabwe, were hauled off in wagons.

Now there are fears that politics may obscure further investigations into the abandoned city. Zimbabwe's first black monuments and museums director has suggested white archaeologists should be barred from probing the country's past.

A plan to develop the site for tourists and so attract much-needed foreign exchange drew criticism from historians who saw it as a menace to their research.



Discard a button, bead, or other bauble, and Larry Fuente of Mendocino, Calif., may use it in his eclectic creations that sell for thousands of dollars. Scouring dumps, beaches, junk shops, and surplus stores, he created a sculpture of shoe soles, a sailfish of knives and a

sword, a refrigerator covered with ceramic tiles, a lamp made from a bomb casing, and a female figure made of dolls' heads, bands of beads, a deer-antler tiara, and porcelain swan wings (National Geographic photo).

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## SPORTS

## Smith, fastest man on earth, the one to watch at Nice

NICE (R) — For around 111 brief seconds, all eyes will be on Calvin Smith of the U.S.—the fastest man on earth—at the annual Nice international athletics meeting here on Monday.

Smith, who blazed his way into the record books with a scorching 9.93 for the 100 metres at Colorado Springs on July 4, beating compatriot Jim Hines' 15-year-old record by 0.102 seconds, is using the meeting as a warm-up for next month's World Championships in Helsinki.

Also in the U.S. line up for the 100 metres will be Ron Brown, who clocked 10.48 seconds in London on Friday when he beat Britain's Olympic Champion Allan Wells.

Even without Carl Lewis, the 100 and 200 metres and long jump

specialist billed as the potential successor to Jesse Owens, the 200 metres should also be another highlight with Jamaican veteran Don Quarrie out to avenge his defeat by American Mel Latany in London.

Naturally, American Ed Moses is favourite in the 400 metres hurdles. Moses, the world record holder with 47.13, is unbeaten since September 1977 and is back in business after a 12-month lay-off through pleurisy.

The 800 metres, despite the absence of world record holder Sebastian Coe, still has a wealth of talent in Britain's Steve Cram and Gary Cook. James Robinson of the U.S., Brazil's Joaquim Cruz and European Champion Peter Ferner of West Germany.

The pole vault also has a strong field and promises to be a France v U.S. battle, with Thierry Vigneron, who has the best in the world this year with 5.77 metres, against Americans Billy Olson, who has a personal best of 5.81, Dan Ripley and Jeff Buckingham.

The world record is 5.81 set by Vladimir Polyakov of the Soviet Union in June 1981.

No Eastern bloc athletes are competing at Nice, in line with the communist countries' decision not to take part in permit meetings.

Permit meetings, of which Nice is one, were introduced for the first time this year and allow the organisers to pay money to athletes. The money is paid to the athlete's national federation, and held in a trust fund until his or her retirement.

## Syrian Hamsho scores upset win, earns title bout

LAS VEGAS (R) — Mustafa Hamsho won a unanimous 12-round points decision over Wilfred Benitez Saturday night to earn the right to meet undisputed middleweight boxing champion Marvin Hagler.

Hamsho, who was born in Syria and now lives in New York, was the aggressor throughout the fight. Benitez turned in a lacklustre performance, staying on the ropes for 11 of the 12 rounds.

There were no official knockdowns in the bout. Benitez hit the canvas five times in the third round, but the referee ruled that these were the result of pushes, not punches.

Apart from this flurry in the third round the fight was dull and the Puerto Rican refused to come to the centre of the ring, content to counter-punch the stronger Hamsho. But his tactics were unsuccessful.

Judges made Hamsho an easy winner.

Hamsho, 29, is the World Boxing Council's (WBC) no 1 mid-



Mustafa Hamsho

dleweight contender and Saturday's win qualifies him to meet Hagler in the champion's next mandatory WBC defence of his title in February next year. This assumes that Hagler is still champion then. He has to put his title on the line before that against Roberto Duran of Panama on November 10 in Las Vegas.

## Prost on course for world title

SILVERSTONE, England (R) — Alain Prost looks set to become the first Frenchman to win the World Drivers' Championship since the series began in 1950.

Prost, 28, registered his third triumph of the season in the British Grand Prix here on Saturday — and his commanding performance left few doubts that the diminutive Frenchman is showing title-winning potential.

He shadowed Ferrari pair Rene Arnoux and Patrick Tambay during the initial stages of the race — ninth round of the 15-event championship — but once he had passed them nothing stood in his way.

A 13-second routine pit stop for fuel and tyres for his Renault let Nelson Piquet edge ahead momentarily, but the Brazilian also had to halt for the same reason and Prost promptly swept back to the front.

The only blemish on a truly commanding victory involved a post-race protest by Tyrrell team chief Ken Tyrrell.

Tyrrell objected to the water injection systems used on the Renault and Ferrari cars, but his protest was rejected after an hour-long meeting by the race stewards.

"I will be quite happy if water injection is ruled illegal but the result of the race stands," said the British team manager.

Tyrrell claims that the injection system, which in simple terms forces a fine spray of water into the fuel, increases the octane rating by between 20 and 30 per cent. He believes it pushes the octane level above the 102 maximum allowable under the complicated rules of the sport.

Renault seemed rather baffled by the timing of the protest because they have used the system since last season.

Tyrrell said he will now take his case to an International Automobile Federation tribunal.

Prost's victory doubled his points advantage to six over Piquet, who finished second. Tambay, a commendable third in the brand new Ferrari, remained third overall, a further two points back.

Prost also set two notable 'firsts' at Silverstone. He was the first French winner of the British event since the inauguration of the World Championship and trimmed Swiss driver Clay Regazzoni's four-year-old outright lap record to one minute 14.212 seconds (124.84 kph).

The next round of the series is scheduled for Hockenheim, West Germany on August 7 — another circuit which will favour Prost and his turbocharged Renault.

## Injured Jordan, Cawley ruled out of Federation Cup women's tennis

ZURICH (R) — Defending champions the United States and number four seeds Australia were rocked by injuries on Sunday on the eve of the first round of the Federation Cup Women's Team Tennis Championship.

## Connors shares challenge cash with Curren

DURBAN, South Africa (R) — American Jimmy Connors and South Africa's Kevin Curren shared \$91,000 prize money after their tennis challenge match was rained off here on Sunday.

The players were level in a first set tie-break when the match, already interrupted for two hours by rain, was finally called off.

Connors beat Curren 2-6, 7-6, 7-6, 6-3 in a 510-minute challenge in Cape Town two days ago.

The Americans, winners of the tournament for the last seven years, were hardest hit when Kathy Jordan, ranked 23 in the world and herself a replacement for Tracy Austin, withdrew with a shoulder injury Saturday night.

But the Australians, seven times winners of the championship in 15 appearances in the final, were also weakened by the loss of 32-year-old former Wimbledon champion Evonne Cawley.

Jordan was called up only last week after Austin failed to recover from the back injury which kept her out of the Wimbledon Championships.

Now, with Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd, ranked first and second in the world, also missing, the Americans look a little vulnerable.

It is too late for either team to bring in replacements and Curren Reynolds, due to partner Paula

Smith in the American doubles team, is now expected to line-up with Andrea Jaeger in the singles.

Cawley has pulled out with a groin injury, leaving Sue Len, Dianne Fromholtz and Wendy Turnbull to carry the Australian challenge.

Team captain Judy Dalton said: "Evonne can hardly walk after trying to practice for several days and it would be impossible for her to take part in the competition."

The Australians open their campaign with a tough first round match Monday against the Soviet Union, while the U.S. meet Norway.

The Norwegians battled through their qualifying match against Portugal Sunday. Ellen Gri-nvold ensuing victory with an exhausting 7-6, 1-6, 13-11 win over Fatima Santiago to put her side 2-1 up.

## Wilander claims 2nd Swedish tennis title

BAASGAD (R) — Mats Wilander won the Swedish Open Tennis Championship here on Sunday when he beat fellow Swede Anders Jaeryd 6-1, 6-2 in what he called one of his easiest finals ever.

It was the eighth Grand Prix title for 18-year-old Wilander who won the French Open last year. "It was one of my easiest final wins ever," he said after a match lasting only 45 minutes.

In the first five games he allowed Jaeryd only four points and served out to love for the first set after Jaeryd, 22, had won a consolation game. The pattern was similar in the second set.

Wilander then joined up with Joakim Nystrom to beat Jaeryd and Hans Simonson 1-6, 7-6, 7-6 in an all-Swedish doubles final.

Wilander's two titles matched a double here 111 years ago by American Stan Smith who won the singles and took the doubles with Yugoslavia's Niki Pilić.

Jaeryd and Simonsson, French Open doubles champions and Wimbledon semifinalists, took the first set easily but succumbed in the next two, each on a tie-break.

"We always play close matches, going all the way to three sets. Last year when we met in the final we were on the winning side in a deciding set tie-breaker," Jaeryd said.

Alexander Sidorenko of the Soviet Union came from behind to win the men's 200-metre individual medley in 2:04.17 over

former world record holder Bill Varrett of the United States. The Russian was third after the first 50 metres in which the swimmers are required to use the butterfly stroke. But he took charge in the second 50 metres when the swimmers switched to the backstroke.

In the most exciting race of the day, the Soviet team, anchored by Sergey Smiragin, came through in the last five metres to win the men's 4x100 freestyle relay in 3:25.16 over an American team comprised of swimmers from the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). The UCLA team was timed in 3:25.25.

The American men won their first gold medal of the competition in the 50-metre freestyle as John Sauerland overcame a poor start

to beat U.S. world record holder Robin Leamy with a time of 23.24 seconds.

In the women's competition, East Germany's Petra Schneider won her second race of the competition with a victory in the 200-metre individual medley in 2:16.79. On Saturday she won the 400-metre individual medley.

Tiffany Cohen of the United States captured the 400-metre freestyle in 4:13.57 for her third gold medal. She had also won the 800-metre freestyle and anchored the winning team in the 2x200-metre freestyle relay.

American Dara Torres finished first in the women's 50-metre freestyle in 25.79 seconds and the Swedish national team won the women's 4x100-metre freestyle relay in 3:56.84.

## Watson wins 5th British Open title

SOUTHPORT, England (R) — American Tom Watson became only the fourth man to win five British Open Golf Championships when he shot a one-under-par final round of 71 for a one-stroke victory at Royal Birkdale here on Sunday.

The 33-year-old American was the steadiest and surest in a tightly-packed field of a dozen players who had chances to win on the final day. His nine-under-par total of 275 gave him victory by one stroke over compatriots Hale Irwin and Andy Bean.

They both shot closing rounds of 67 to finish with totals of 276. Graham Marsh of Australia, an early starter Sunday, set a target for the others with a brilliant seven-under-par 64 and a total of 277 earned him fourth place.

American Lee Trevino, the winner here in 1971 and again in 1972 at Muirfield, was fifth with a closing 70 for 278. Compatriot Craig Stadler, who shot an opening round of 64 and led until he surrendered the lead to Watson on the closing hole Saturday, slipped to a 75 on Sunday and was joint

12th on 281.

"It's a tremendous feeling to win over here again," Watson said, "and I'm really looking forward to going for number six on the old course at St. Andrews next year."

"It's the one Scottish course where I haven't won. I had my chances there in 1978 and I can't wait to get back there again."

Though Watson has won five championships, this was his first in England. His previous wins were at Carnoustie in 1975, Turnberry in 1977, Muirfield in 1981 and at Royal Troon last year.

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Consists of three bedrooms and accessories with independent central heating, wall to wall carpet and separate telephone. Location, Jabal Amman, 5th Circle, opposite 'Abdoun Supermarket

Contact tel. 810068

## \*To let at special price\*

Furnished ground-floor-apartment of two bedrooms, salon, dining & kitchen, Telephone, central heating & beautiful garden. Opposite School of Medicine, University of Jordan, and near the British School of Archaeology.

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## FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

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Rent to be paid annually  
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SHORTLY SHORTLY  
Rainbow  
Cinema  
Announces proudly

its next attraction winner of four Academy Awards

## TOOTSIE

Starring Dustin Hoffman

## DOG FOR SALE

Pedigree male

Doberman dog black and tan. Eighteen months old. Very gentle, obedient and well trained.

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FURNISHED HOUSE --  
AMMAN

University area; four bedrooms, maid's room, three bathrooms, living, dining and salon; carport, large garden, central heating, water cistern. Tel.

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## FOR SALE

Peugeot 504 car 1981 model with air conditioning, customs duties not paid.  
Price JD: 1000 JD

Tel.: 667531 in the Afternoon

## FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

In a deluxe four-apartment block overlooking sports city, with telephone, independent heating system, opens to own garden. Two bedrooms, living, dining, laundry room and two balconies.

All furniture new, decorations and U.S. appliances, new wall to wall carpeting. Building attendant/gardener on hand to assist.

Reasonable rent for yearly lease.

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FOR RENT  
Beautiful villa

Abdoun - Jabal Amman

Furnished or unfurnished two large salons one TV room, one dining room, three bedrooms, one maid room, and large garden.

Tel. 813591

## FOR RENT

New house with garden comprising two stories each 254 square metres. Can be used either as one unit or two separate dwellings. One story has three bedrooms and the other two bedrooms. Both with central heating.

Situated in Marj Al Hamam adjoining Alia housing compound. Ten minutes south of 7th Circle. Can be let as one villa or two separate houses. Furnished or unfurnished.

Please call tel. 665115  
from 8 a.m. - 1 p.m. or 672759



## National Bank of Bahrain boosts net income by 19.6%

BAHRAIN (R) — The National Bank of Bahrain said it recorded a 19.6 per cent increase in its net income during the first half of this year.

It said the improvement, due largely to an increase in net interest income, was "achieved despite the unfavourable conditions which have prevailed since the beginning of 1983".

In a statement issued Sunday, the bank said net income increased to 6.1 million Bahraini dinars (\$16.3 million), against 5.1 million dinars (\$13.6 million) in the first half of 1982.

Assets increased by 16.9 per cent to 530.9 million dinars (\$1.42 billion) from 454.3 million dinars (\$1.21 billion).

Loans, advances and overdrafts grew 19.8 per cent to 198.7 million dinars (\$529.9 million) from 165.9 million dinars (\$442.4 million). Deposits with banks rose to 281.7 million dinars (\$751.2 million) from 238.0 million (\$634.7 million).

Shareholders' equity rose 39.2 per cent to 58.6 million dinars (\$1.56 million) from 42.1 million (\$112.3 million) at the end of June 1982, the release said.

The bank added "the board is confident that the National Bank of Bahrain will... achieve better results during the remainder of the year".

## Abu Dhabi's oil output drops

ABU DHABI (OPECNA) — Crude output in the Abu Dhabi Emirate fell from 1.12 million b/d in 1981 to 794,000 b/d in 1982, due to the international oil market situation, the annual report of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) disclosed.

There was also a cutback of 15 per cent in natural gas production, with offshore fields bearing the brunt of the decreases in both crude and gas, the report added.

ADNOC itself produced 494,000 b/d in 1982, representing 61 per cent of the emirate's total output. The company reported "marked achievements in production efficiency and waste minimisation".

ADNOC's exports totalled 435,000 b/d. Japan was the single largest buyer, with 52 per cent, followed by North America (12 per cent), Europe (11 per cent), other operating companies (11 per cent), with "developing countries accounting for decreasing shares of the market," the report stated.

The company's two refineries worked at 76 per cent capacity, processing a total of 33.3 million barrels during the year under review.

## China intends to include Hong Kong in economy zone

PEKING (R) — China eventually intends to include Hong Kong in a huge economic zone which will extend over much of southern China, according to a senior local planning official.

The China News Service quoted Mr. Mai Yang, chairman of the Canton city planning commission, as saying that the nucleus of the zone would be the Pearl River delta near Canton and other areas would gradually be added.

The second stage would include the whole Pearl River valley, absorbing parts of eight provinces, and the third stage would embrace Hong Kong and the nearby Portuguese colony of Macao, Mr. Mai told a meeting of the Canton people's congress.

He said the two colonies would give the zone a special role as a "domestic and international economic centre".

Britain rules most of Hong Kong under a 99-year lease which expires in 1997 and earlier this week it began detailed talks with Peking on the territory's future.

China has said it intends to keep Hong Kong's social and economic system intact after it regains control.

## Zia, Japanese officials meet

TOKYO (Agencies) — Pakistani President Mohammad Zia ul Haq arrived in Tokyo Sunday for a six-day state visit, the first Pakistani president to visit Japan in ten years.

He will hold talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday and Tuesday, and will also meet Emperor Hirohito Monday.

Officials said Mr. Nakasone would discuss Japan's policy of strengthening political and economic relations with Pakistan.

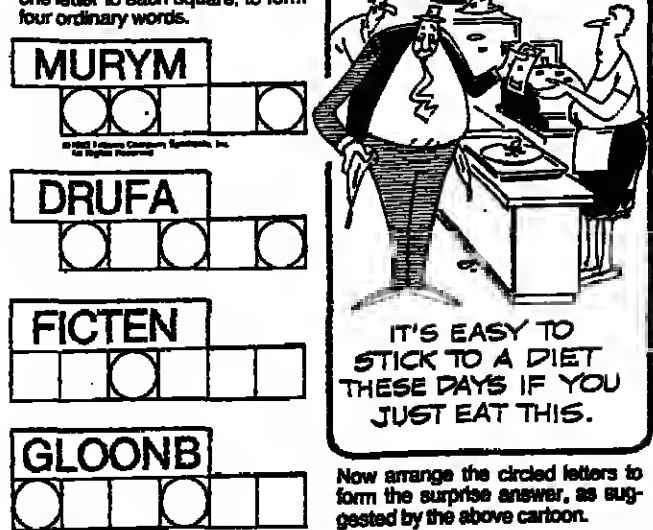
## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"Aunt Harriet, did you know that you can make popcorn in the furnace?"

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: WHAT CAN (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SIEGE MAJOR NUANCE GARBLE

Answer: When a man brings his wife flowers for "no reason at all," there's usually this—A REASON

# OPEC ministers meet today

HELSINKI (Agencies) — OPEC ministers meeting here hope to avoid a row involving Iran and Iraq over the appointment of a new secretary-general of the oil exporter group, conference sources said Sunday.

The issue was set aside while OPEC — the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries — struggled to put together a pricing and output accord earlier this year. But it is almost certain to be raised at a two-day conference starting Monday.

With ministers from the 13 member states still arriving in the Finnish capital Sunday, a four-man market monitoring committee met to review the state of the OPEC accord signed in London last March.

Industry sources have predicted that the ministers, meeting for their first full session since then, will decide to reaffirm the terms of the agreement which set a new lower benchmark price of \$29 per barrel of OPEC oil and limited joint output to 17.5 million barrels a day.

The issue of the secretary-generalship has arisen because of the scheduled retirement of Mr. Marc Nguma of Gabon.

Under a rotation system it is Iran's turn to nominate a successor and the Iranians have named Mr. Mohammad Hassan Kheradman, currently head of the National Iranian Oil Company.

But other member states are said to favour an alternative system whereby the best available

technocrat is appointed to head the OPEC secretariat.

Conference sources said Iraq, at war with Iran for almost three years, has put forward Iraqi official Mr. Ramzi Salman and other nominees may come forward if no agreement is reached.

Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi said on arrival here Saturday that he expected the Helsinki meeting to be a straightforward regular session "except for the matter of choosing a new secretary-general which is quite important for Iran at the moment".

The Iranian national news agency IRNA said last week that Iran will insist on the appointment of its candidate at the Helsinki conference.

Delegates are hoping the issue will not spoil OPEC's new image of unity which is credited with having stabilised world prices and supply since the London meeting.

With present production climbing towards the self-imposed ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day, the ministers may soon have to face a decision on whether to raise output quotas or make a modest increase in the benchmark price.

Conference sources hinted, however, that such a decision may be put off to a further ministerial session, possibly towards October.

OPEC officials say all member states are basically abiding by their output quotas, agreed in an attempt to limit supply in the face of a world oil glut that threatened

to depress prices.

But they acknowledged that Nigeria has been slightly over-producing, a factor that could prompt other members to call for an increase in the price of Nigerian oil.

Analysts say, however, that the Nigerians may want to put off such a decision in case it becomes a domestic issue in general elections scheduled for next month.

Meanwhile, OPEC has been "completely successful" in restoring oil market stability and defending the price structure since its London meeting last March, Mr. Fadhi Al Chalabi, acting OPEC secretary general, said in an interview on Finnish television at the weekend.

He stated that on many occasions spot market prices had gone beyond the official OPEC price, a clear sign of market strength.

He pointed out that in spite of the fall in OPEC production and attendant financial problems, OPEC had been able to bring stability back to the market.

He attributed OPEC's success to the allocation of national quotas and "the strict adherence" of each member country to the agreement reached in London.

Asked about the possibility of an impending "oil crisis" in view of the depressed demand and competition from non-OPEC producers, the acting secretary general said since 1979, there had been "major developments", re-

lected in a dramatic fall in world demand for OPEC oil.

"I will not call it a crisis", he added.

He said during the first half of this year, OPEC's total average production was only 16 million b/d, almost half of the 1974 figure.

He attributed the fall in demand for OPEC oil to the prolonged economic recession in the industrialised nations and the increased volumes of oil traded by non-OPEC producers such as the United Kingdom, Mexico, Norway and Egypt.

He said these were temporary factors and did not constitute structural changes.

"But to call it a crisis would be too much. We would expect that with the recovery taking place now in the industrialised nations, demand for oil may pick up again, although not to such high levels as those obtaining before 1974," he said.

"What is really important is not the volume of production or the number of barrels, but the extent to which OPEC has been able to stabilise the market and strengthen the price structure," Mr. Al-Chalabi stated.

He said prior to the London agreement, there had been speculations that OPEC was no longer able to control the market and that the collapse of the price structure as well as of OPEC itself, was imminent.

All the speculations had proved to be unfounded, the acting secretary general observed.

# Study examines oil market

LONDON (R) — The recent drop in world oil prices has challenged the central article of faith of an industry that once believed they could only move upwards and a study assesses the impact of the new situation.

The OPEC agreement earlier this year to cut prices by 5.5 barrels was a belated acknowledgement that not even such a strategically important and finite commodity as oil is secure from market pressures.

In less than a decade from 1973, official oil prices rose 13-fold and brought about a massive transfer of wealth from the Western consumer countries to the exporter states.

The most significant price shocks were associated with two political crises that restricted short-term supply — the 1973 Middle East war and the 1979 Iranian revolution.

The study published entitled "The Third Oil Shock" looks at how the present novel trend towards lower prices is affecting the world economy and the oil industry.

In eight essays written under the auspices of Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs, academics and industry experts examine the benefits as well as the

potential long-term pitfalls of the new situation.

Most conclude that, in the short-term at least, lower oil prices will help to boost the world economy, though editor Joan Pearce warns in the preface: "Lower oil prices alone will not change the course of the world economy, nor indeed of most national economies".

On the credit side, lower prices will reduce the important bills of the major consumer countries and ease the debt-burden of non-oil producers in the developing world.

Mr. Edward Morse, international affairs director of Phillips Petroleum, notes in an introductory essay:

"In the United States alone, a \$4 reduction in price adds the equivalent of more than \$20 billion to disposable income — about the same order of impact as the first two years of the Reagan administration's reduction in personal income tax".

Mr. Morse believes that in the 1980s the main competition will not be for access to secure supplies of oil as it was in the past but for access to investment.

This is likely to lead to governments offering increasingly attractive tax incentives for dom-

estic oil projects along lines already established in the United States and Britain.

"For the rest of this decade governments will be competing with each other for oil company capital and, in particular, competing against the standard set by the investment climate in the United States," he writes.

On the debit side, a decline in oil revenues will hit the economies of the oil exporting countries, particularly the 13 grouped in OPEC that are now producing at only half their capacity.

Lower prices also threaten to deter further investment in alternative energy sources and the development of marginal oil fields in costly areas such as the North Sea.

Oil analyst Mr. Louis Turner says OPEC will have difficulty maintaining discipline in its ranks if the downward pressure on oil prices continues.

In the long term, he concludes: "If prices do stay low, then we can assume that OPEC will cease to exist as a price setting force".

"We wait to see if OPEC can fight off any further price declines. The odds are against it".

If the new situation has weakened OPEC, it has also reduced

the influence of the major international oil companies, according to energy writer Mr. Adrian Hamilton.

Mr. Hanns Maull, a Munich university political science teacher, expresses concern in his essay about the machinery existing in Western countries to cope with a new oil supply crisis.

"The international oil market is simply too important to be left to market forces. If oil prices were to decline, further, and if they were thought likely to continue to decline for a longer period, then this might lead to a reversal of the present trends towards greater efficiency of oil use and towards fuel-switching," Mr. Maull writes.

The experts are divided on what might provoke an oil supply crisis in the present over-supplied market.

Mr. Morse said at the launch of the study that only a full-scale crisis in the Middle East that halted supplies from the Gulf could push up prices.

Oil consultant Mr. Jonathan Stern said, however, that the psychological effect of a relatively minor crisis might cause a panic rush for oil supplies of the type that sent prices rocketing at the time of the Iranian revolution.

## FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JULY 18, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** If you try to combine some petty ideas with an enlarged plan of action, you find that you do not have the anticipated results and it is best to leave it for a while.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Begin the week properly by studying accounts, paying bills, making collections and don't waste any time foolishly.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Come to a better understanding with a valuable partner and be willing to make little changes, if necessary.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Work should be your motivating force in the daytime and don't permit an outside partner to take up your time.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Study that special talent you have and know how best to utilize it in the days ahead. Socialize tonight.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Come to a better understanding with a family tie and be happier there in the future. Tidy up your surroundings.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get out of that easy chair and go out to see friends, learn about new things, become a more up-to-date person.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Early handle monetary affairs and avoid going off on tangents here and there and wasting time. Seek expert advice.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get into solving personal affairs and forget the practical for a while. A good day for getting in touch with acquaintances.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Fine day for doing research work that will help you to comprehend whatever has been puzzling in the past.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Contacting those friends who have the data you most need now is wise. Don't fret over what you can do little about.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Begin the week properly by delving into that work that seems difficult and getting it done efficiently.

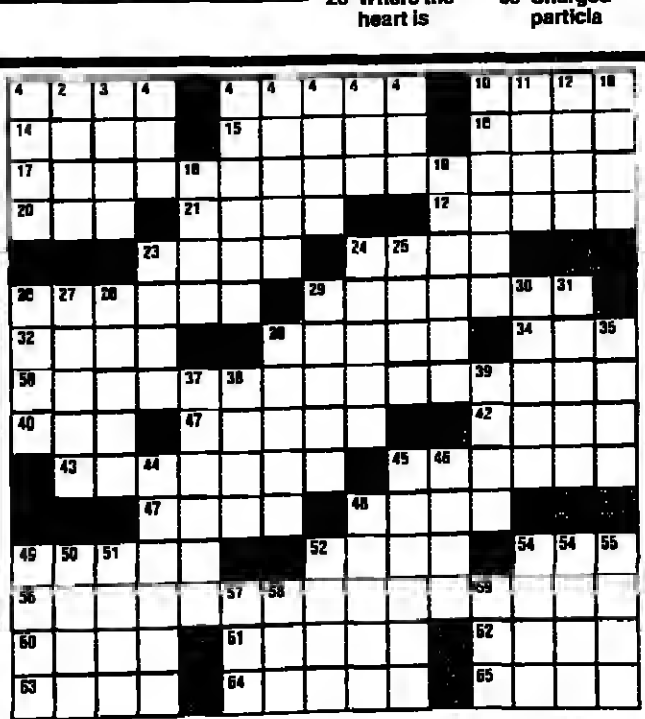
**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get out of that rut you are in and look into new ideas, outlets and become more successful. Steer clear of jealous people.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will have a fine ability to ferret out the truth of any situation and get to the bottom of things. Be sure to slant the education along lines of investigation. This can become a very interesting and successful life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword by Arthur M. Whelan

ACROSS	34 — tu	62 Siouan	27 Thrown
1 Program	36 Tropical	63 Indian	28 Cross
5 Centre	40 protection	64 Certain	29 Irving the
10 Contour	40 Superlative	65 handles	30 inventor
14 Medicinal	41 Tine	66 Uneasiness	31 Pulls
15 Haaped	42 Debauchee	67 Emulates	32 Evening
18 Parly open	43 Cardiac	68 Xanthippe	33 Pulls
17 Prima time	44 contraction	69 DOWN	34 Jargon
20 Golf peg	45 — Pointa	70 Nautical	35 Curved
21 Turns to	46 Air	71 Memory	36 Rise
22 Go up	47 A Heather-	72 Morning	37 Metal
23 Cleopatra's	48 Chemical	73 moisture	38 Helen's
24 Concern	49 compound	74 Sumptuous	39 milieu
26 Detestation	50 Statched	75 Walks for	40 Beer
29 Ms. Basseys	51 Sports grp.	76 exercise	41 Gaseley's
32 Olive genus	52 High-level	77 sessions	42 advice
33 Hold in	53 Family	78 Matterhorn	43 Tom
reserve	54 Circles	79 et al.	44 Back
		80 — diem	45 country
		81 Tokyo,	46 once
		82 Study	47 — homo
		83 cubilia	48 Spanish
		84 California	49 room
		85 town	50 Seam
		86 Butts	51 L.A. plague
		87 Gaolic	52 Theater
		88 Monster	53 org.
		89 Attic	54 Excited
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## WORLD

First-ever fatal BA helicopter crash

## Chances of any more surviving U.K. Sikorsky crash said nil

PENZANCE, England (R) — Ships and aircraft Sunday resumed a search for 20 people feared dead after a helicopter crashed into the sea in thick fog off the southwestern tip of England.

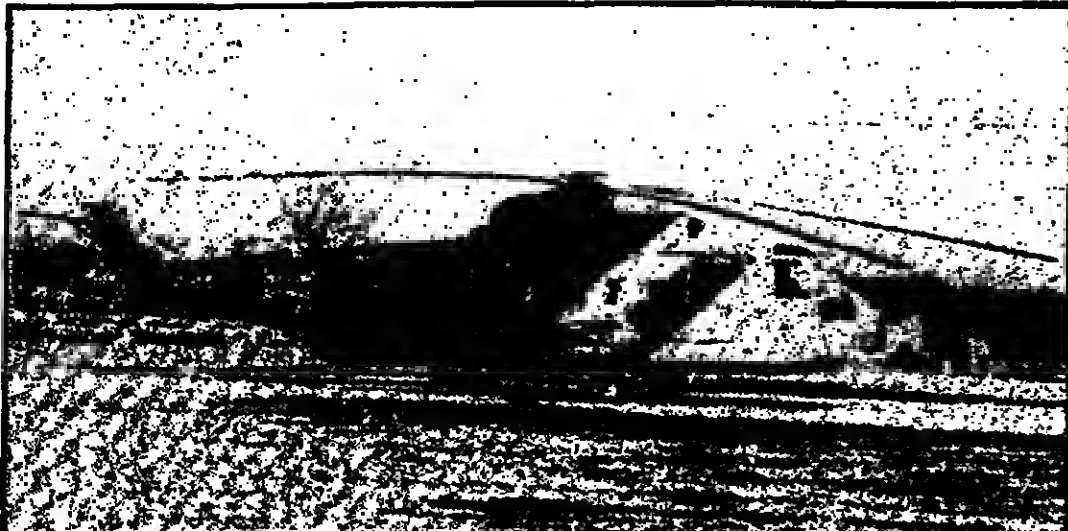
Navy spokesmen said six survivors — two children, two women and the two pilots — were picked up by lifeboat soon after their British Airways Sikorsky 61 plummeted into the water Saturday.

There was virtually no hope of finding other survivors, they said, though the search was due to resume at dawn.

The helicopter crashed just three kilometres short of the Scilly Isles during a 55 kilometre shuttle flight from the English mainland to the island town of St. Mary's.

Royal Air Force (RAF) rescue helicopters, lifeboats and local boats carrying divers, doctors and nurses left immediately for the scene of the crash.

Six people were spotted struggling in the water and were pic-



This is an undated file photo of a British Airways Sikorsky helicopter, similar to the one which crashed into the sea three kilometres off the Scilly Isles, Saturday (A.P. wirephoto)

ked up by lifeboat. Officials said the two children rescued were a 12-year-old boy and a 14-year-old girl.

One survivor, Lucille Langley-Williams, described Saturday night from her hospital bed in St. Mary's how she escaped from the helicopter as it fell through the water.

British Airways said it was the

'A long way up'

She said she pulled frantically at a door handle until finally the door opened. "I remember taking a very deep breath and saying it seemed a long, long way getting to the surface. Then I could see the water paler above."

British Airways said it was the

first time they had a fatal accident in any of their helicopters.

The helicopter service to the Scilly Isles, which started in 1964, had carried over one million passengers without incident until Saturday.

Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, sent a message of condolence to the victims' families.

## Anti-MX lobby wins round

WASHINGTON (R) — Opponents of President Reagan's plan to build the MX missile have thwarted, for the time being, a decisive Senate vote in favour of the controversial weapon.

Republican backers of the plan sought to curtail a marathon debate on the issue by holding a preliminary test vote Saturday to demonstrate that further discussion was futile.

But Democratic opponents, led by presidential candidate Gary Hart of Colorado, rendered the test meaningless by voting with the Republicans.

Mr. Reagan stepped up his public campaign for the missile Saturday night, saying that the weapon would give the United States vital leverage in arms control talks

with the Soviet Union.

"We are building the MX peacemaker to strengthen deterrence," he declared in his weekly radio broadcast.

Mr. Hart told the Senate he would introduce his amendment next week to bar production funds for the MX, after days of debate on the opponents' assertion that the missile would increase the danger of nuclear war.

Mr. Hart conceded that the Republican-controlled Senate would probably eventually approve Mr. Reagan's request for \$4.6 billion, contained in a \$200 billion defence bill, to develop, build and deploy 100 MX missiles.

But opponents in the Democratic-controlled House of

Representatives are confident they can defeat the missile plan next week.

If that happens, a joint committee from the House and Senate members will have to work out a compromise that congress can finally approve.

Congress has already approved initial funding for the missile which Mr. Reagan hopes to start deploying in 1986 while developing a single-warhead "mid-getman" mobile missile for the 1990s.

But he cannot build and deploy the MX missiles unless Congress also approves funds for production and research in the defence authorisation bill now before the Senate.

## Cancun focuses on foreign military advisers in C. American trouble spots

CANCUN, Mexico (R) — Foreign military advisers must leave Central America in order for full-scale war to be averted there, Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda said Saturday night.

He was speaking on behalf of the so-called Contadora group of Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela whose presidents were due to meet later Sunday to pursue their efforts to bring peace to the region.

Mr. Sepulveda said pre-requisites for peace were that no state should be used to carry out aggressive acts against another and that all foreign advisers must go.

Mexican foreign ministry officials said he was referring mainly to U.S. and Cuban advisers and to the use of bases in Honduras by rightist U.S.-backed rebels for raids into neighbouring Nic-

aragua.

Mr. Sepulveda's remarks were the strongest call so far by the Contadora group for an end to foreign intervention in Central America where conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua has raised fears of all-out war.

Nicaragua's leftist leaders say that U.S.-backed rebels operating from Honduras plan an invasion timed to coincide with the July 19 celebrations of the 1979 Sandinist revolution which brought them to power.

Honduras counter-charges Nicaragua with stockpiling Soviet-bloc weapons to use in a campaign of aggression against its neighbours.

Sunday's Contadora meeting will be the first at presidential level since the group was set up last January on the Panamanian island of Contadora. Previous meetings were at ministerial level.

Mexican President Miguel De La Madrid invited the other presidents to the summit in an attempt to ease tensions between the Central American neighbours, foreign ministry officials said.

Mr. Sepulveda said the Contadora group did not think it was possible to bring peace to Central America immediately. There were no magic formulas or spectacular solutions, he said.

He said the group's foreign ministers had briefed U.S. Central American envoy Richard Stone on the situation.

Mr. Sepulveda was speaking shortly before Mr. De La Madrid met Panama's Ricardo De La Esparilla and Colombia's Belisario Betancur for preliminary talks ahead of the summit.

Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins was due to arrive later.

## Seychelles to release 6 mercenaries

LONDON (R) — Six mercenaries captured in an abortive coup attempt in the Seychelles are being freed as a gesture of mercy, a British newspaper reported Sunday.

The Mail on Sunday, quoting Seychelles President Albert Rene, said the four South Africans and two Britons had been pardoned under a general amnesty and would be freed soon.

"The Seychelles are not a spiteful people," the president was quoted as telling the Mail.

The six were captured in November 1981 during an airport gunbattle in which mercenaries apparently plotted to overthrow Mr. Rene.

## Exiled singer stages protest

BONN (R) — Exiled East German folk singer Wolf Biermann was arrested briefly in front of the West German chancellor's office after taking part in a protest against the planned extradition of a Turk, eyewitnesses said.

Petra Kelly, a prominent Member of Parliament for the ecologist Greens Party, Biermann and two other demonstrators chained themselves in an iron cage to the railings around the chancellery.

They were protesting on behalf of Kemal Altun, a Turkish citizen awaiting extradition to Turkey where he is charged with belonging to an organisation banned after the military coup in 1980. If found guilty he could face the death penalty.

## Whaling nations to face more pressure in U.K.

BRIGHTON, England (R) — The International Whaling Commission (IWC) opens its annual conference in the channel resort of Brighton Monday amid renewed pressure by abolitionists.

Ecological groups will be lobbying the world's remaining whaling nations to end their controversial hunt after last year's IWC vote banning all commercial whaling from 1986.

But Japan, the Soviet Union, Norway and Peru filed official objections to the ruling, which means they intend to defy the ban.

Pressure will be applied on the four nations to obey the ruling outside the conference hall as well as at the meeting.

The environmental group Greenpeace, which has been in the forefront of the anti-whaling campaign, Saturday dispatched its ship Rainbow Warrior from Alaska to confront Soviet whalers off the coast of Siberia.

Environmentalists see the fight against whaling as one of their few

achievements over the past decade. The permitted catch of whales was pushed down from 46,000 in 1973 to 14,000 in 1982.

The anti-whalers, who have the support of the Reagan administration, can now aim their fire at the four countries which still support whaling.

The United States has warned Japan, the world's biggest whaling nation, that its allocated fish catch in U.S. waters may be cut if it does not comply with the IWC ban.

Earlier this year, the American Long John Silver restaurant chain cancelled a \$5 million contract with a Norwegian fish supplier because of Norway's use of the "cold" non-exploding harpoon to kill minke whales.

Conservationists expect Norway to be at the centre of controversy during the one-week meeting. Delegates will discuss a recommendation from the IWC scientific committee that Norway's annual quota of minke whales be cut by two-thirds to 635.

## Guatemalan rebels unite

MEXICO CITY (R) — Two Guatemalan rebel groups have started fighting under joint command in a western province in what could herald eventual military integration of all anti-government forces, according to a senior guerrilla commander.

Guatemala's four guerrilla organisations are grouped under the umbrella of the Guatemala National Revolutionary Unity (UNRG). But so far there has been no effective coordination of military operations against the right-wing military government of President Efraín Rios Montt.

In a rare interview, a guerrilla commander who identified himself only as "Comandante Pancho" told Reuters the Org-

## C. American allies may get more U.S. aid

NEW YORK (R) — The Reagan administration is considering a 40 per cent increase in military aid to its Central American allies next year, the New York Times reported Sunday.

Aid to Costa Rica would double. Guatemala would get an 80 per cent increase and Honduras and El Salvador would receive more than 30 per cent more, according to a classified document the newspaper said it had obtained.

The Times quoted senior administration officials as saying the document, prepared for a national security council meeting on July 8, was a basis for discussion and not necessarily a final option paper.

Other possible steps included storage of U.S. military equipment in Honduras in case of crisis and the improvement of Honduran air and naval installations.

The report also recommended proceeding with a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) plan for Salvadoran troops to operate against Salvadoran guerrilla bases in Honduras. It advocated continued covert activity against Nicaragua, the Times added.

The newspaper said the report, compiled by a task force that included representatives from the White House, the State Department, the Defence Department and the CIA, was obtained indirectly from a high administration official.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Koreans look for lost families

SEOUL (Agencies) — Thousands of South Koreans are picking daily outside the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) studios, campaigning to discover the whereabouts of lost family members and relatives. The walls of the main KBS building have been festooned with posters and scores of families have encountered their missing relatives while waiting for a chance to appear on television. KBS officials said, KBS plans to run the programme once a week, they added. The government was considering making every effort to get North Korea to agree to repeated calls for talks on reuniting an estimated 10 million war-divided Korean families.

## Soviets maintain anti-corruption drive

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet deputy state prosecutor has said the authorities would crack down hard on high-level corruption among party and government officials. Writing in the communist party daily Pravda, Nikolai Bazhenov listed successful cases during the past year that have previously received little publicity in the Soviet press. They included the execution of a deputy Soviet fisheries minister in April last year and the imprisonment of the Georgian finance minister for 15 years, both on charges of involvement in black market rackets. Mr. Bazhenov said the principle that all were equal before the law had to be applied more rigidly.

## Radio interviews baby elephant

MOSCOW (R) — A local radio station has broadcast an "interview" with a baby elephant at a zoo in the Soviet Central Asian republic of Kazakhstan, the official Soviet news agency TASS reported. TASS said the elephant, named Batir, spoke nearly 20 phrases into tape recorders for zoologists. It added that the zoologists were checking a claim by the watchman at the zoo that Batir talked during the night. The agency quoted the elephant as saying: "Batir is good. Batir is a fine fellow." Batir is said to have been raised by humans from a very early age and have exceptional hearing.

## CAABU sends message to Gemayel

LONDON (Agencies) — The Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU) has sent a telegram to Lebanese President Amine Gemayel, appealing for the safe return of Sabri Jeryes, the director of the Palestine Research Centre in Beirut who was recently expelled from Lebanon. In the telegram, CAABU also requested that the Lebanese government should guarantee the safety of the centre and its staff.

## Elastic man hits the turf

NORTHAMPTON, England (R) — Hugo Spowers, billed as the amazing elastic man, has bounced his way into hospital. Crowds at an open-air festival in nearby Potterybury watched him leap from a crane on the end of a thick elastic rope. He failed to arrest his 52-metre descent. He hit the turf, bounced six metres into the air, and bobbed about until rescuers brought him down. Doctors said his condition was not critical.

## Fire brigade put out of action

LONDON (R) — A fire engine crew in the western town of Cinderford were stalled in their station as a chimney fire raged in a house less than 450 metres away — none of them could drive the vehicle. More than half of Cinderford's 16 part-time firemen hold a licence, but none was available when the emergency call came in. An engine from the town of Coleford, 11 kilometres away, had to handle the blaze. Now the town council is demanding an inquiry, but fire brigade chiefs, insisting the incident was a "one in a million chance," say the fire was dealt with efficiently.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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## ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠A63 ♥J10432 05 ♦Q1093  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 0 Pass 1 0 Pass  
2 NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?  
A.—Don't worry about the fact that you have a singleton diamond—that is partner's suit. You have enough to bid three no trump. The only other bid that merits consideration is three clubs, in the hope that you will get a heart preference from partner. But what will you do if, instead, partner raises clubs?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠K1073 ♥K65 0K82 ♦763  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 0 2 0 2 0 Pass  
3 0 Pass ?

What action do you take?  
A.—Kings are undervalued in the point count, so there is a temptation to go on to four spades in the face of partner's invitation. However, your 4-3-3-3 distribution is unappealing, so we would be inclined to pass. Remember, a 90 per cent score is not to be sneezed at.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♥KQJ732 0KJ654 ♦A8  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 0 1 0 1 0 ?

What do you bid now?  
A.—Obviously, you have the values to insist on game, but we don't think that this is the best spot for a cue-bid of two spades or a jump to three hearts. You might need a lot of room to probe for the best spot. A quiet two hearts is forcing and should leave you all the bidding space you need to explore for the best strain.

Q.4—North-South vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠Q1065 ♥K984 06 ♦QJ92  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 0 2 0 4 0 ?

What action do you take?  
A.—Don't let the enemy talk you out of your slam! East is taking advantage of the vulnerability to deny you room to maneuver. Partner has shown a powerhouse, and you have a superb supporting hand. Tell him about it by cue-bidding five diamonds, which has the additional advantage of letting him show his best suit.

Q.5—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠Q984 ♥106 093 ♦K9862  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 0 Pass 1 0 Pass  
2 0 Dble Pass ?

What action do you take?  
A.—If you bid some number of clubs, you don't understand the situation. Had partner wanted to hear from you, he could have doubled one heart for takeout. Since he did not do so, his double must be for penalties. You have some useful cards for him defensively, so you should be delighted to accept the double.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠AJ954 ♥K8763 06 ♦A6  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 0 2 0 2 0 Pass ?

What action do you take?  
A.—We would be inclined to insist on game with our band. If partner doesn't have three-card support for one of our major suits, he must have long clubs. However, we must make sure that partner doesn't drop us in the middle of our investigation. Therefore we must start with a cue-bid of two diamonds.

## Punjab bans big bikes

NEW DELHI (R) — Punjab State in North India has banned high-powered motorcycles from several troubled areas in an effort to curb growing political violence.

A government order issued recently followed a spate of political murders by motorcyclists, a form of killing first seen in Punjab in Sept. 1981 when seven people were shot in the northern town of Jullundur.

The order covers motorcycles of 3.5 horse power and above.

## Congressman predicts invasion of Nicaragua

MANAGUA (R) — A U.S. congressman Sunday predicted an invasion of Nicaragua unless Congress votes to end support for right-wing insurgents fighting the leftist Sandinist government.

George Miller is here as a member of a four-man Democratic delegation on a fact-finding visit in advance of a crucial congressional session on U.S. aid for the insurgents.

The Congress will vote on Thursday on an amendment which would cut all financial and military aid for an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 rebels operating from bases in Honduras, closest ally of the U.S. in turbulent Central America.

Mr. Miller told Reuters: "If Congress fails to cut off the aid, we can expect an increasing long-term U.S. military involvement in Latin America. Congress will be giving the Reagan administration the green light for the invasion of Nicaragua."

His comments came against the background of diplomatic efforts to avert full-scale war between Nicaragua and Honduras, whose border has become a centre of tension in Central America.

Mr. Miller said the delegation's visit was in response to U.S. press reports claiming the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) plans to boost insurgent strength to between 12,000 and 15,000.

All members of the four-man delegation have been critical of the Reagan administration's policies in Central America.

They met opposition party leaders and representatives of the opposition newspaper La Prensa Sunday and will have talks with junta chief Daniel Ortega and Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto before leaving for El Salvador Monday.

Mr. Miller said U.S. support for military operations against the ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) had backfired, making the government "tougher and more intransigent."

## Winnie Mandela defies apartheid in remote Afrikaner town

By Neil Lewis  
Reuters

BRANDFORT, South Africa — Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, South Africa's most celebrated black leader, describes the new banning order served on her this month as "the last kick of a dying horse."

"The Afrikaners know the political situation can only deteriorate, because they can't quench people's thirst for freedom," she said in an interview with Reuters.

Mrs. Mandela was among 10 people re-banned this month when their previous orders expired. Banning is a uniquely South African political punishment in which a person may not be quoted publicly, may not attend public meetings and may not be with more than one person at a time.

In the case of Mrs. Mandela, she is also exiled to this remote and windswept town, or small town, from her home in Soweto, the black satellite city of Johannesburg.

Brandfort is in the middle of the Orange Free state, the most conservative and rural of the country's four provinces and the spli-

ritual homeland of the Afrikaners, the ruling whites descended from Dutch settlers.

On the day her restrictions were renewed, the white minority government let banning orders expire on about 50 other people.

Mrs. Mandela, 48, was the most prominent of those who had been banned. She has been under some government restriction for 20 of the last 21 years although she has never been convicted of anything more serious than breaking her banning orders.

Nelson Mandela, head of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) which seeks the overthrow of white minority rule by force, has been serving a life sentence for treason since 1961 with almost no chance of parole.

'Another delaying gimmick'

Mrs. Mandela scoffed at the significance of the government's decision to "unban" many others. "It's just another delaying gimmick of the Afrikaner," she said. "That's all it is. We've gotten quite used to that sort of thing."

Mrs. Mandela said the government had frequently offered her and her husband the chance to be free if they moved to the Tra-

nskei, one of the nominally-independent "tribal homelands" set up by South Africa but widely regarded as its puppet states.

She said she had also been offered the chance to change her place of banishment from Brandfort to another more urban place, even Pretoria. But she said she had refused because that would have meant participating in her banishment.

"I won't do their dirty work for them," she said. "They exiled me to Brandfort and here I'll stay".

If she went anywhere, she said, it would be back to Soweto, 290 kilometres away.

She lives with a grandchild in a small, neat three-room house in the "location" — the small black township adjoining the white town. The house has no electricity or running water.

During the frequent wind and dust storms, the corrugated roof occasionally blows off.

Breaking the rules

Mrs. Mandela quickly gained a reputation in Brandfort for defying many of the rules of apartheid, the system of separation of the races based on white supremacy. She made a point of going

into shops through entrances reserved for whites and standing in whites-only queues.

"It was to show them a little bit of the future South Africa," she said of the whites in the villages who thought of her as "cheeky". The villagers used to get furious with her, she added, "but now they are quite used to me". In conversation, a few whites in town even seemed to bask in her celebrity.

The terms of her banning require her to report each Monday to the police station and she is restricted to her house at weekends. At other times she must remain within the town boundaries.

Meeting the world

Most weekdays she goes to the post office to wait by the public telephone for callers from various parts of the world.

Last March she was presented with a new bedspread signed by 26 U.S. congressmen to replace one seized from her bedroom by the security police in January. The police said it was woven in the black, yellow and green colours of the ANC and was thus an illegal political symbol.